The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,082—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th June.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,490 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,492 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general infor- tion promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS, GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 7th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 7th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished a once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at th Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 7th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd June, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by S. S. "D. BALDUINO," which, through Breakdown in her Engines while in the Red Sea, was Towed Back to Suez are hereby informed that the Cargo she was carrying has been Transhipped into S. S. "BORMIDA," which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Consignees of the Cargo are, therefore, requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to the Undersigned, Sign an average BOND and PAY a DEPOSIT of 20 PER CENT. on the Invoice value of their respective goods, when the usual Delivery Order will be granted.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1894.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ARZAMOR," ARRIVED from Moji, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay from Prince's Dock.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, Tata Line of Steamers,
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

BRANDIES! BRANDIES!

TRADE MARK

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

		CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy	per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac	,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac	,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION :—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE the honor to announce that they have received the Orders of Government to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On an EARLY DATE, the Valuable Presents at present lying in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

Also will be included a quantity of Valuable Jewellery belonging to an Estate, which has been sent them for disposal to the Highest Bidders. The attention of Official Receivers, Trustees and Executors who may have Jewels for disposal, is drawn to this Sale, as it affords a splendid opportunity of Realising.

HAMILTON & CO.,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each ; Green for boxes of 50 each ; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

RS. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases ; sound Lever movements ; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches ; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case ; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting. Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR RS. 12.
OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR RS. 18.
OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be............Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant...	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening ;
or,
Open and decant gently on ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN, by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 Patent KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 Seed DECORTECATOR and SEPARATOR.
2 Cast Iron WALL BRACKETS and 3 No. 3 PLUMBER BLOCKS.

The above are New, and have never been used. The Frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been Repaired, and is as Strong as ever.

Cost price of above, Rs. 3,925.
Offers invited. Apply—

G. R. MACDONALD,
Manager, Moniarah Factory,
Via Gopalgang, Sarun.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LONDON with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the GRAM and BARLEY STORES and EXCELSIOR DAIRY, Colaba Causeway, has SOLD the Two Business to a Native, named HUNSRAJ HURRYBHOY, and will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any Irregularities, as his connection CEASES.

INDIA RUBBER
ICE BAGS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.
A Fresh Supply Just on Hand.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum, Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME, in ENGLAND, OFFERED by a WIDOW LADY, to One or Two Children, between Six to Twelve years of age, at Moderate Terms. She is residing in one of the Healthiest Suburbs of London alone with her Daughter, aged 18, who would undertake Musical instruction. There are excellent Day Schools for Young Gentlemen and Ladies in the immediate Neighbourhood. Highest References given. For further particulars address "J. K.," care of DAVIES and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering.
RUBY HOLES for Wiredrawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
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4. Tenderers must state the Price of the Oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon, its Flashing Temperature by Abel's closed test, and where and by what Firm of Manufacturers the Oil offered was Refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the Oil offered for Supply, which sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 18th June next.

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7. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd July next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp Oil."

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C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, the 24th May, 1894.

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Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 235
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	600	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	262½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,310
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,010
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	400
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	11
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	62
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	--	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375xd
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	325
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	167½
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Goward and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		117½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	787½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	395
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	335
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Scondordas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	327½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-6	
China Leaf	" 29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 29-0	"
Do. do. new	" 28-12	"
Australia do.	" 29-3	
Bombay do.	" 29-0	
English Sovereigns	" 18-4	
Do. Drazons	" 18-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 94-0	
Do. 17½ do.	" 94-8	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 185	
Franc pieces	" 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati entered, and the steamer Brahmni left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bormida entered and the steamer Aston Hall left the dock on Friday. The steamer Pancras also left it on Saturday.

INFRINGEMENT OF HARBOUR RULES.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mungal Shaikh Currim was charged with anchoring his boat in the fairway on the night of the 2nd instant without showing the regulation lights. The accused said that owing to the rains he had brought down the lights. He was fined Rs. 5.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—An agent for the S. P. C. A. charged fifteen victoria and cart drivers on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with causing animals in an unfit condition to work. The accused admitted the offence, and were convicted and fined from a rupee to two rupees each.

REMOVAL OF CORPSES FOR INTERMENT AT KERBELLA.—The dead body of a Mahomedan, named Haji Mahomed Curreem, who died about two years ago, was, on Friday last, removed from the Mogul cemetery by the permission of the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, and taken on board a steamer for conveyance to Kerbella, where it will be interred.—The corpse of a Nishabee, a Mahomedan woman, who died in 1892, was also removed in an air-tight coffin on the same day from the same cemetery to Mody Bay to be conveyed to Kerbella for interment.

CHEATING A DENTIST.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, William Raidenhurst, a dentist, appeared, and applied for a warrant against Edmund Sheerlock charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 620. The accused who was employed at the Army and Navy Stores, was given the money by the applicant on the 29th ultimo when they were out driving at Byculla. When they arrived near the Crawford Market the accused jumped out of the carriage, and has not since been heard of.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battallion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March	Duke Albert	Schneider.
Overture	The Exiles	Gassnex.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.
Valse	Rhoda	Bucalossi.
Selection	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz.
Polka	Le Cavalier	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FEMALE SERVANT.—Chandra, a widow, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police, that about six months ago she engaged a female servant, Assama, on a salary of Rs. 4 per month. On Friday last the woman suddenly left the house without giving any notice to her mistress, who subsequently discovered that copper utensils, of the value of Rs. 15-12-0 were missing from the house. The police on an inquiry recovered some pots to the value of Rs. 9-8 from a Marwaree, residing at Safarabad, with whom they were pledged by the woman Assama, who is still at large.

BRANDED TO DEATH.—Dhondi, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, who was branded by means of a heated iron, by Suckoo, a woman of bad repute, in her house at Fanaswady, about two months ago, died yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The circumstances under which the girl was branded by Suckoo have already been reported on. The girl, after her admission into the hospital, grew worse, and died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the effects of the burns. Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest in the evening, at the above hospital, when the body was identified, and the further enquiry adjourned.

A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.—Mrs. Mary Fido, wife of Mr. John Fido, Superintendent, Bombay Mint, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders Slater on Saturday, and applied for a summons against her husband for maintenance. In support of her application she said they were married in 1865; since then she was sorry to mention she lived vesy unhappily with her husband. She lived with him very patiently more for the sake of her children than anything else. As, however, the treatment from her husband became more cruel, she was compelled to leave him about a fortnight ago, and she was residing with her sister at Grant Road. He had refused to maintain her, and as he refused to nourish and food her, she had go to the hospital a fortnight ago. The Magistrate granted the application.

CARBINE MATCH AT COLABA.—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombey Light Horse commenced their shooting season of Saturday afternoon at the Colaba Ranges. The match between the two corps was a friendly one, and a fairly large number of gentlemen turned up to compete it. The distance fired over was 200 and 500 yards, the number of shots at each distance being seven. The shooting commenced at half-past four o'clock and lasted till 6-30 p.m., when the result was declared in favour of the Bombay Horse, whose total score stood at 332, while that of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at 225. The next match will come off on Saturday, the 16th instant, and as it will be competed by selected persons, it will be more interesting than the present one.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of May, 1894, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,010, amongst them the number of new admissions was 754, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	45	6	32	83
Vanias	92	31	45	168
Brahmins	74	27	28	129
Lohanas	18	5	2	25
Other castes	217	36	96	349
Total	446	105	203	754

The average daily attendance was 97. The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 8,250.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, at Sooparee Baug Road, Parel, on the body of Jumnabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-six years. The deceased was the wife of one Parbhoo Morar, a carpenter, residing at that locality. From the evidence, before the coroner, it appears that the deceased had been residing with her husband for the last ten years in perfect harmony. About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, she took her meals with her husband and went to sleep. On the following morning the husband, who had been sleeping that night outside the house on account of the sultry weather, went to the room where the deceased had been sleeping, and found her missing. He reported the matter to the police, who made enquiries and within an hour found the body of the deceased floating in a tank at the back of the house. There were no marks of violence on the body. It is believed that the deceased must have gone out of the room during the night for some purpose, and accidentally drowned in the tank. The jury returned an open verdict.

DEATHS FROM TETANUS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Namdeo Mahadoo, a coal labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Oomercarry. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ultimo, the deceased climbed up a fig tree at the back of his house, and as he was descending his foot slipped, and he fell down from a height of about ten feet, sustaining a compound fracture of both the bones of the left forearm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was dressed, and he was allowed to go home. On the 29th ultimo symptoms of tetanus supervened and Namdeo was seized with spasms. He was again conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where after admission, the spasms increased in severity, and although the injured limb was amputated in order to check its progress he never rallied and died at half-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday last, on view of the body of Essoo, a Hindoo woman, aged fifty years. About twenty days ago, the deceased was sitting on the road at Doongree, selling vegetables, when a runaway cow trod on her right foot, causing a contused wound on the middle toe. She applied some household remedies on the injured foot, but the effect of the injury was unperceived until the 31st ultimo, when her jaws were locked up and she could not swallow any food. Essoo was then taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE LATE MR. VINAYEK PANDURANG.—A local correspondent informs us of the death of Mr. Vinayek Pandurang, which took place on Saturday last. He was one of the leaders of the Saraswat community of Bombay, and as such was consulted on all matters of the caste both by the old and the young. Mr. Vinayek was from his boyhood of an independent turn of mind, and although he accepted the appointment of the G. I. P. Railway book-keeper which was offered to him, being the best accountant of the day, still he soon left it, and took to commerce. His business capabilities being of a rare order he easily flourished therein. His calculations, however, proved unsuccessful at the Share Mania time, and with the crash the old Bombay received his firm failed. He tried and tried hard to rise again, but Providence had decreed it otherwise. Mr. Vinayek was what is called in the party-language of the present day an orthodox, and never swerved from his faith till his death, still he held liberal views and during his affluent circumstances had amalgamated the two great sections of the Saraswat community at a great personal sacrifice which I am sure would never have been done with all the boastings of our so-called reformers. Mr. Vinayek was latterly leading a retired life, and the recent family bereavements of which he has had many, affected his health considerably. He died in the seventy-six year of his age, leaving behind him three sons, two daughters, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. His funeral was largely attended.

SUICIDES.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Custoorbai, the wife of one Bhagwandas Jadowchand, residing near the Victoria Gardens. The deceased who was only eighteen years of age had been married about three years ago. For the last six years Custoorbai had been suffering from colic and the pain used to continue for a day or two successively. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased became unconscious, and was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died ten minutes after admission. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that the death was due to opium-poisoning and a verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Sukoo, a Hindoo woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of Bheeva Dhondoo, a labourer, residing at Mazagon. At 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the deceased complained to her husband that her brother-in-law came to her and demanded money from her, and when she refused to comply with his demand he abused her and left the house. The husband at once went to his brother who lived in an adjoining chawl and demanded an explanation. The brother denied having abused the woman, and alleged that she had abused him. Believing this to be true, the husband scolded his wife for using bad language towards his brother. Deceased took this to heart, became sullen, and refused to take her meals. At 9 p.m., she was found unconscious breathing very heavily, when she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that she had been suffering from opium-poisoning. She was treated at the hospital, but she did not rally, and died at 3-30 p.m, yesterday. A verdict a suicide with opium-poisoning was recorded.

CONVICTION OF BOGUS OPIUM-CLUB MANAGERS.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangier, Assistant Collector of Customs, placed Shaikh Lal, on the charge of having in his possession more than two tolas of opium, Sayad Ahmed on a charge of selling the drug without a license, and Sayad Ghose and five others on the charge of abetting and aiding the second accused.

The first accused styled himself as the manager of a bogus opium club, kept by him at Peeroo Havaldar Lane, Jail Road, and the second accused kept a similar club at Bhendy Bazaar. At half-past nine o'clock, on Friday night, R. S. Jaikar, an opium inspector, accompanied by two police officers, Inspectors George and Mynn, entered the club-room at Jail Road. Several persons were there found sitting smoking opium, who on seeing the officers effected their escape from a rear door. The police arrested Shaik Lal and searched the room where they found several pipes and dishes containing more than two tolas of opium. From thence the officers went to the second accused's club at Bhendy Bazaar. A Mahomedan was sent there with a marked coin to purchase the preparation of opium. On the sale being effected by the accused, Sayad Ahmed, a signal was given and the police and the customs officers came out from their place of concealment, and arrested Sayad Ahmed and five other persons who were sitting there.

Mr. Rustam, in relating the facts of the case to the Court, remarked that the third accused Sayad Ghose, had been called as a witness for the defence in Mr. Prautch's case, and as he had been found there. He (Mr. Rustam) thought it desirable to take instruction from Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, before charging him. Sayad Ghose was charged in consequence of Mr. Campbell having stated the man was found in the room and he must therefore take his chance with the other accused.

The case against Shaikh Lal who had previously been convicted of a similar offence was first proceeded with. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution the accused denied having in his possession more than two tolas of opium, though he admitted the pipes and dishes were found in his possession. He said that the mixture found by the police was prepared by dissolving earth and refuse in water.

At the conclusion of the case his Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30. The property found in his possession was ordered to be confiscated.

The second case was next proceeded with, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, who represented Sayad Ghose, submitted that his client was not smoking at the time he was arrested, but was only drinking tea. The informant in the case stated that he was an opium-smoker and used to drink tea after he had smoked opium to remove the peculiar taste left by the effects of opium-smoking. Sayad Ahmed admitted having sold the drug illegally, but the rest of the accused denied having aided or abetted him in the commission of the offence. They were there to consult a doctor who was well-versed in the cure of mumps, and some were there to purchase eggs, &c. One of the accused said that there were four regular members of the club, who paid a monthly subscription of one rupee. The other accused were pushed into the club by the officers, and then arrested. Opium was duly sold to four members by Sayad Ahmed who managed the club for a Parsee who was the actual owner.

Mr. Velinker, for the third accused, submitted that there being no evidence as to his client's smoking opium in the room, he must be discharged.

Mr. Rustam replied that Sayad Ghose knew that no one was allowed to sell opium without a license, and that by witnessing the sale he had abetted the offence.

Upon the evidence before the Court his Worship convicted Sayad Ahmed and fined him Rs. 30; while discharging the other accused Mr. Slater said that he was not satisfied that they had abetted an illegal sale, as they could not be held responsible for every act of the manager of the club. He, however, thought Mr. Rustam was perfectly right in arresting the persons he had found in the club, and believed that in doing so the officer in question was not actuated by any vindictive feeling.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—A Bombay paper seems to have been alarmed at the prospect of replacing the detachment of British infantry at Gnatong by fifty military police, and applauds the Government for having decided to make no change until next cold weather. The line taken is that it would be risky to withdraw the troops, as the Tibetans might be inclined to give trouble again. There need really be no apprehension on that score, and the detachment would have vacated the post last April had the Bengal Government been prepared to take it over. But to provide a garrison of fifty military police means an increase of a hundred men to the Bengal force, for the sepoys would have to be relieved every year, if not every six months, and Gurkhas would probably have to be specially enlisted for this particular service. As to the temper of the Tibetans the Lamas are not likely to attempt again to wage war against the Indian Government, the defeat of their "army" by General Graham, a few years ago, having been so complete. Captain Bower in his book "Across Tibet" speaks of men whom he met that had fought in Silkim. They had retained a very lively recollection of the effect of breech-loading fire, and would apparently not face it again. China, also, has brought pressure to bear upon the Lamas. The fact that two missionaries, who entered Tibet through Bhutan quite lately, were merely escorted back over the Jalap Pass, shows that the Tibetans have no idea of fresh hostilites. There is a telegraph line to Gnatong, and warning could always be given if danger threatened the post when garrisoned only by police. Arrangements are now being made to quarter a wing of a British Infantry regiment at Darjeeling, and when this step has been taken, reinforcements will always be available for despatch to the Sikkim-Tibet border.

A NUMBER of undergraduates at Christ Church, Oxford, who are members of the Bullington Club, have been sent down for taking part in the breaking of nearly five hundred panes of glass in that part of the college known as Peckwater Quad.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the Officers of the Native Cavalry took place in the Town Hall, Simla, on Friday evening, the 25th May. His Excellency Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, and Major General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, were the only guests. The following officers attended:—

Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C. B., Bengal Cavalry.
Colonel R. M. Jennings, C. B., Deputy Adjutant-General.
Colonal Maitland, Secretary, Military Department.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant Grove.
2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Burton and Captain J. G. Turner.
3rd Bengal Cavalry—Captain Carr, Lieutenant Chisholm, and Surgeon-Major Cunningham.
6th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Grimston, Lieutenant Battye, and Lieutenant Petit-Barnes.
7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers and Captain Persons.
8th Bengal Cavalry—Major Meade and Captain Vanreenen.
9th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Angelo.
10th Bengal Lancers—Captain Cardew, Captain Fagan, Captain Fasken, and Surgeon-Major Beatson.
11th Bengal Lancers—Major Drummond.
12th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Goad, Captain Rawlins Captain Baynes, and Lieutenant Gough.
14th Bengal Lancers—Captain Younghusband.
15th Bengal Lancers—Captain Tate.
17 Bengal Cavalry—Major Muir, Captain Mardall and Captain Bower.
18th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, C. I. E., and Lieutenant Swanston.
19th Bengal Lancers—Captain Rivett-Carnac and Surgeon-Captain Ker.
Central India Horse—Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, C. B., Major Money, Captain the Hon'ble J. Napier, and Captain Herbert.
Corps of Guides—Captain Younghusband.
1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant Graham Hanmer.
5th Punjab Cavalry—Captain T. Edwards and Lieutenant Palmer.
Hyderabad Contingent—Captain McSwiney and Captain Bentinck.

It will be seen from the list how large a proportion of the Indian cavalry regiments were represented. The Knights of the Black Heart had been good enough to allow the decorations of their very successful ball of the 23rd instant to remain on the walls of the banquet hall, which were further appropriately embellished with old arms and other military trophies, kindly lent by Messrs. Tellery and Co. To the strains of the "Roast Beef of Old England," played by the fine band of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the company sat down to an excellent dinner, served by Signor F. Peliti in his best style. The Pommery Greno and Chateau Margux were unexceptionable, and were also supplied from the cellars of the Grand Hotel. After the toast of H. M. the Queen-Empress had been duly honoured, the Chairman (Colonel Mackenzie) rose and said :—

Your Excellency and Brother Officers,—Let us, first of all, with befitting reverence, drink to the memory of the brave men of all ranks of the Native Cavalry of the Indian Army who have at various times, in India itself, and beyond its borders, died on the field of honour. The role of these heroes is a long and a glorious one. May their memory never perish; and may their example always continue to inspire their successors with equal courage and equal devotion to duty.

This toast was honoured in reverential silence. After a short interval, the Chairman proposed the health of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. He said :—

General Brackenbury, General Grant, and Brother Officers,—I have now the pleasure and the honour to propose a toast, which, in spite of my inability to do it justice, you are sure to receive with enthusiasm. It would not be becoming in me as your spokesman to express bluntly and freely the feelings of respect and admiration which we all share for our distinguished guest and Commander-in Chief. (Applause.) Nor would it be fair to embarrass him by saying in his presence a tithe of what we all say of him among ourselves. His brilliant career is familiar to us all, and there is no officer at this table, nor in the army, whom it does not inspire with pride in his profession and encouragement to do his duty to the utmost. Though it is not given to all to command success, still all may and should deserve it; and every young officer should remember and brace himself with the thought that he has quite as good a chance of rising to the head of the armies of India as had George Stewart White when he first buckled on his sword as an Ensign in the 27th Inniskillings. (Applause.) Step by step has he climbed the ladder of promotion, always devoted to duty, and always proving, when opportunities came, that he possessed, in intimate and well-balanced union, the qualities of hot valour, cool judgment, and straightforward loyalty which mark the leader whom soldiers instinctively trust and are proud to follow. (Applause.) In the name of all ranks of the native cavalry of the Indian Army, I can assure his Excellency, with full confidence, that if ever the necessity should arise for him to call on them to prove on the field their devotion to their Empress-Queen, they will not fail to try to do their duty. Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink the health of his Excellency Sir George White.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The band, in compliment to Sir George White's long and brilliant connection with the Gordon Highlanders, struck up "Hieland Laddie" Spontaneously, the whole body of officers rose and drank the health of his Excellency with Highland honours, giving him such vigorous and repeated rounds of cheering, as must have convinced him, not only of his personal popularity with his hosts, but also of the strength and soundness of their lungs. His Excellency then replied as follows :—

Colonel Mackenzie and Officers of the Indian Native Cavalry,—I wish I could feel more confidence in my power of conveying to you how much I feel the all too flattering way in which you, Sir, have proposed my health this evening, and the cordial reception it has met with from the gallant gentlemen sitting around me. In return, let me congratulate you, Sir, and then, upon the full attendance at this banquet to-night, an attendance, too, which is widely representative of the Indian Cavalry as a whole, and which adds another proof to the many existing ones of the *esprit de corps* and interest in their branch which has always been so leading a characteristic of the officers of the Native Cavalry. I need scarcely say that it has been a great pleasure to me to be your guest here to-night. Without one thought or suggestion of disparagement of the other branches of our great and efficient Indian Army, I think I may say with strict accuracy that the branch so well represented here to-night has attracted most attention, and been the object of most discussion both at home and abroad. Recent years have brought us many visitors and critics, not from our Home Army alone, but from every great military Power in Europe, and I believe that our Native Cavalry, chiefly by its inherent excellence, aided, perhaps, by the attractive surroundings of cavalry, has left the despest impression on the minds and memories of those who have had the advantage of seeing our native forces. Your service is one which holds out unusual fascination to the ambition and enthusiasm of youth. You are thus enabled to attract young officers of the highest promise to your standards. As the youth is father to the man, it follows that you have so many officers of mark and of riper years who have passed through your ranks, or are still borne on your rolls. Nor is this distinction confined to the British officers alone. Although I speak as an Infantry officer, yet I have had opportunities of observing the work done by our cavalry on service in different parts of this vast Empire, and I can sincerely say that throughout my military career, nothing has won greater admiration from me than the highbred and chivalrous demeanour of the gentlemen who form your native officer class. Your non-commissioned officers and sowars, too, are, or ought to be, volunteers from the best families of races throughout India, who have hitherto looked upon any profession other than that of arms as unworthy of them. Such elements, gentlemen, give you wonderful material to work on; and I am paying you no false compliment when I say that the masterwork you have added has been worthy of the material, and of the country which sent you forth, and which can boast, not only the finest horsemen in the world, but also the men of most earnest purpose and determination to succeed in whatever line of life they adopt. In the tours of inspection I have made during the past cold weather I have been much pleased to see that the recent improvment in the pay of your native ranks has had the best effect, and that your rolls are, not only full and your men contented and happy, but that there are, in addition, a goodly number of *umedwars* ready and clamouring to be selected to fill early vacancies. While, however, thus enumerating and dwelling upon the great advantages of your service, I am not unmindful of the trials and difficulties which the officers have to overcome in maintaining their regiments up to the prescribed standard of efficiency. I know the great difficulty that commanding officers of Silladar Cavalry now have in keeping up their establishment of horses to the requirements of to-day and at a time when the rupee, even as regards its purchasing power in India, is getting small by degrees and unbeautifully less. I am aware also of the additional anxiety thrown upon you by having the State as a competitor in the market for country-breds—a market which you have hitherto looked upon us all your own. I hope, however, that this difficulty may be but temporary, and that the higher prices given by the State for young stock may increase horse-breeding operations, and eventually result in there being a supply of country-breds large enough and good enough for both. I have further heard of an additional complication in the form of a monopoly of the horses for sale in this and the adjoining provinces; in fact, a corner in horses, which too often results in three-cornered remounts finding their way into the lines of our Native Cavalry. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, I have confidence that the ability and zeal of the officers will enable them, not only to keep up the high reputation of the service, but to continue its development and improvement. How rapid that improvement has been in the past may be gathered from the fact that during my lifetime—and I am not yet three score years old—the men of our oldest Bengal Cavalry regiment turned out in complete suits of armour. Even in their lighter marching order they wore helmets of polished metal, with a curtanin of chain armour and gauntlets and greaves of steel. The tails of their light-coloured horses were dyed—not khaki as has been proposed in more modern times—but in more brilliant colours, according to the fancy of the owner. The trappings were of barlaric splendour and variety, and the horses stood proudly adorned with necklaces and shielded from all ordinary accidents by charms and amulets. There may still be some who would advocate less regularity and uniformity than the standard of training we now aim at; but I would remind them that the role of cavalry has been immensely developed of late years, and especially since the highly trained horsmen of Germany, some 25 years ago, showed the marvellous results attainable in war by minute attention to the details of education in peace. They changed the map of Europe "while all the world wondered," not at the useless sacrifice of brave men, as in our Crimean campaign, but at the great end, that may be accomplished by forethought and preparation. Besides, the role of cavalry has of late been so interwoven into the parts played by the other arms that nothing short of most systematic training can qualify it to perform the ever increasing task. which the army as a whole has a right to demand of its I know, gentlemen, with what zeal you are working up to these greater requirements, and I am confident that if hereafter you may be called upon to take the field, you will show the value of the Native Cavalry of India and of the training you are now going through, by proving your superiority over any enemy you may meet, and if the role assigned to you may be the no less important one of acting as the eyes and ears of the army. I am equally sure that that army will rest in security against surprise behind the impenetrable shield which its cavalry will throw out in in front of it.

Every point in this speech was greeted with appreciative plaudits, and it must have gratified his Exellency to find how completely all his views met with the eviedintly genuine sympathy of his audience. Specially loud and persistent was the applause which followed his graceful compliment to the galliant native officers of the Indian Cavalry. No one who heard that applause could mistake the feelings of respect and camaraderie which bind their British officers to these gentlemen. After concluding his speech, Sir George White again rose and read the following telegram from the Honorary Secretary to the London Indian Cavalry Dinner, which took place at the Grand Hotel on the same evening :—

"With success, Prince of Wales will propose your healths."

He informed the officers present that a congratulatory reply had been sent. It may here be mentioned that this reply elicited yet another telegram direct from his Royal Highness, which did not arrive in time to be read at the dinner, as it reached Simla early on the following morning. It was as follows :—

"To President, Native Cavalry Dinner, Simla. From Albert Edward—'Thanks, we reciprocate good wishes, and return our congratulations."

Colonel F. C. Burton next got on his legs and proposed the health of the Hon'ble the Military Member in the following eloquent terms :—

Your Excellency and Brother Officers,—I rise to propose the health of one of our guests, the Hon'ble the Military Member of Council, General Brackenbury. His presence amongst us this evening is a sure earnest of the interest he takes in our branch of the service—and we all fully appreciate what he has done for the Native Cavalry of the Indian Army since his arrival in India. It is unnecessary to mention here the many battles that have been fought and won for us by General Brackenbury in matters connected with the welfare and interior economy of our regiments. The Military Department battlefields lie strewn with documentary evidence of his hard-fought fights with that Sir Galahad of Finance—the Hon'ble the Financial Member—on our behalf; and we have only seen the burden as taken up by General Brackenbury, to whom too often has been delegated the task of saying "the unpleasant thing"; whereas if we had known the truth, we would probably have found out that he had fought for some further improvement in our military status, tending to keep up our old traditions and present standard of efficiency. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but ask you to stand up and drink a hearty welcome amongst us to General Brackenbury, in whose hands we feel we may leave with confidence the welfare and izzat of the Native Cavalry of the Indian Army. (Loud applause.)

General Brackenbury, in response, said :—

Colonel Mackenzie, your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I had no idea that my health would be proposed to-night, and therefore I did not come here in any way prepared to make a speech. I must assure you, in the first place, that I consider it one of the greatest honours that have ever been paid to me to have been invited to be the guest of the Native Cavalry of India, for whom I have the highest admiration, and in whom I take the deepest interest. During the time that I have held office I have endeavoured to do what lay in my power to further their interests. Colonel Burton, in proposing my health, has drawn a distinction between the Military and Finance Departments of the Government of India, which I think is not altogether deserved. The Government of India is one and indivisible, and, if you will allow me, I will venture to remind you of some of the advantages which have recently been conferred on the Native Cavalry by that Government. The increase of pay to the sowar, which was given, and wisely given, was before I came to India, and therefore I can take no credit for it. The first matter in which the interests of the Native Cavalry came under my notice was that of the purchase of horses. When I came to India the horses for the whole of the Silladar Cavalry were being purchased by the Remount Department; the object of that system was a good object; it was to have only one purchasing agency, and so to reduce competition, and consequently prices. But upon inquiry I found that it was not liked by the Native Cavalry themselves; and, believing that the best judges of what a system should be are generally those who have to work and carry out the system, I decided, and for this I am solely responsible, to revert to the system under which the purchases are made by the regiments themselves. I now come to cases in which substantial aid has been given by the Government to the Native Cavalry. In the first place, the Government made considerable advances to regiments for the purchase of grain and forage. Next, it was represented that it would be of great advantage if advances could be made to assist in the purchase of assamis; that the recruit often borrowed money at a very high rate of interest from the native money-lender for this purpose; and, accordingly, large advances were made by the Government to enable the recruit to borrow the necessary money at a reasonable rate of interest. It was then represented to me that it was not altogether fair that this advantage should be given to the recruits, and that the older sowars should be left to bear the burden of high rates of interest; and, accordingly, further large advances were made to enable the debts of the older sowars to the money-lenders to be paid off. The next matter in which your interests came before me was that of the cavalry lines, many of which were represented to be in a very unsatisfactory condition; and a committee of Bengal Cavalry officers was assembled here and made recommendations to Government that advances should be made to regiments for the construction of new lines; and I am happy to be able to tell you, what many of you have doubtless not yet heard, that the Government has accepted these proposals, and that the regimental advances will be made upon the terms recommended by the committee. These gentlemen, are the advantages, and I think you will agree with me that they are great advantages, which have been conferred upon the Silladar Cavalry. in the three years during which I have had the honour to hold office, and I would remind you that none of these advantages could have been conferred upon you without the concurrence of the Financial Department. There is one other subject on which I should like to speak; it is a somewhat delicate subject, but as you have given me the opportunity of mentioning it, I think I should be wrong not to take advantage of that opportunity. It has been more than once brought to my notice that the *Chanda* funds of some regiments are in an unsatisfactory condition, and that those regiments find great difficulty in purchasing their proper number of remounts. Now, when I come to inquire into the causes of the condition of the several chanda funds I cannot find that there is any just cause for the great differences in their positions. I am forced to the belief that it is mainly a question of good or bad management. Applications have been made for assistance from Government to some of the chanda funds. I may at once say that in cases where it could be shown that the weakness of the fund was not due to the fault of the officers, and that there was a reasonable prospect of repayment, Is hould not object to assistance in the shape of loans. But I must set my face against gifts of money to these funds. It is not only that we have the orders of the Secretary of State that we are not to give assistance of this character, but that I am convinced that those orders are right. Gentlemen, if once you were to begin receiving gifts of this character from the State except in cases where you have suffered losses on service or from epidemics (in which cases Government has always come liberally to your aid), it would in my opinion be the beginning of the end—the end of that magnificent feature of the Silladar system, by virtue of which your men are not mere mercenary soldiers, but everyone of them has a direct, personal interest in his regiment, in his horse and in his equipment. Gentlemen, as I said at the beginning of this speech, I have the highest admiration and esteem for the Native Cavalry of India. I have endavoured from all the sources at my disposal to study closely their system and their true needs; and of this I trust you will feel assured, that whatever I may have recommended or whatever I may have refused to recommend to the Government of India, I have had but one object in view: the promotion of what as a soldier and as an administration I honestly and conscientiously believed to be for the true and permanent good of your service. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the kind way in which you have received the toast of my health, and still more heartily, for the generous way in which you have received these remarks, even when, as I fear, they may not have been to your liking.

The diectness, earnestness and evident sincerity of the Honorable Member made a deep impression upon his audience, who showed their appreciations by frequently interrupting his speech with applause.

The next toast, proposed by Colonel Maitland, was that of General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, and the cheers which shook the roof on the first mention of his name proved effectually how popular that gallant officer has already become among the members of the mounted branch of the Indian army. The toast was drunk with Highland honours and repeated rounds of cheers.

General Grant then, as soon as the renewed uproarious shouts of his hearers would allow him, made a short and pithy reply. He said :—

Colonel Maitland, your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am little taken back at having had my health again proposed this year at your annual dinner, at which I was a guest last year, and at which dinner you were good enough to propose my health. I, therefore, did not come in any way prepared to make a speech. I deprecate long speeches, but must congratulate you, gentlemen, on your pride in your magnificent service and the spirit of camaraderie which prevails through the whole of your regiments. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has referred to the remounts of your regiment. I heartily concur with his Excellency in what he had said, and appreciate the difficult position you are in to supply yourselves with suitable remounts from the country-bred market solely and how these difficulties are increased by the encroachment made on it—and the fact of Government being a rival bidder in the market. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the honour done me in inviting me to be your guest this evening, and for the very enthusiastic way in which you have drunk my health.

General Grant afterwards proposed the health of the Chairman. He said :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—We cannot let the evening pass without proposing a toast which will be received, I venture to think, with greater enthusiasm than almost any other—the health of your Chairman, Colonel Mackenzie, than whom the Native Cavalry of the Indian Army has no more honoured a representative nor possesses a more capable spokesman. In the old days—the days of the earlier glories of the Native Cavalry—Colonel Mackenzie showed the stuff he was made of, and if fortune allowed him the trial he could prove to-day that we could wish for no more capable leader. (Applause.) Gentlemen, his health with Highland honours.

Colonel Mackenzie returned thanks in a few words expressive of his deep sense of the honour which had been done him by his brother officers and their distinguished guests, and after a most pleasant evening, the company separated. Their thanks are due, not only to the Knights of the Black Heart and to Messrs. Tellery for the decorations and to Signor Peliti for his sumptuous catering, but also to the officers of the Somerest Light Infantry, who so kindly allowed their band to play during and after dinner, and to the band itself for their delightful music, which filled the hall during the intervals of conversation and the speeches.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bloemfontein, 1,764 tons, Captain T L Salmon, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Caldy 1,960 tons, Captain E H Lilly, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff, 1st May, with a cargo of 3,911 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B S N Cos s s Dwarka, 789 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Hunter and 2 children, Miss Hain as a cabin and 65 deck.

THE Bombay and S N Cos s s Hooseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda, 13th May, via Aden and Karachi, with s general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Cos s s Mombassa, 3,038 tons, Captain G Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta 8th May via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr C Khursetejee as cabin and 26 passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain L Balfo, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden, brought a general cargo, transhipped from the company's steamer D Balduino which broke down in the Red Sea, in her engines, and was towed back to Suez.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Karachi	2-6	F Muir & Co
B	C Sinclair	1941	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	F M & Co
E	Arara	2481	Kilgour	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
F	Port Stephens	2078	Whitehead	Havre		J M & Co
H & J	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Marmagoa	2-6	Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed			S & Co.
N	Azamor	2005	Gibson	China		Tata & Sons
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		Graham & Co
Q	Asia	2323	Laird	Not fixed	9-6	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Bormida	1499	Edinegri	China	8-6	C Barbor.
3	Stura	1416	Dinegri	Genoa		C Borbero
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Longging	London	15-6	P & O Co
7	City of Dublin	2150	Kurrachee	Not fixed		S Charles F&Co
8	Kt. Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
9	Eolia	2113	Jones			K Nixon & Co
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Not fixed		M V & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
S S	La Seyne	2218	Blanc			M Maritimes

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Caldy (s)	Lilly	Cardiff, May 1.
2	Mombassa (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, May 8.
	Hooseinee (s)	Hughes	Jedda, May 13.
	Ikbal (s)	Delargy	Cardiff, May 10.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, May 28.
3	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Java (s)	Boon	Calcutta, &c.
	St. Pancras (s)	Young	Havre.
	Kerbella (s)	Watkeys	Calcutta, &c.
	Broemfontein (s)	Salmon	Amsterdam.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Etolia, for Hull.
" Abana, for Marseilles.
" Bormida, for China, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Baghdad, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Hooseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Avoca, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
30 Khedive s ... Brown ... London, April 27.
County of Kinross sp Mowdoch ... Hartlepool, Feb. 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
19 Putiala s ... ... Rangoon.
Culna s ... ... Bombay.
30 Palitana s ... ... Negapatam.
Sirsa s ... ... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May.
27 Nawab s ... ... Calcutta.
29 Culna s ... ... Calcutta.
Clan Alpine s ... ... London.
30 Clan Buchanan s ... ... Calcutta.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

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For many years H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Baghdad, and Political Resident for the Government of India in Turkish Arabia.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "DADYSETT HILL," CUMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthurium, begonias, ferns of sorts, acacaria orchids, palms, crotons, standard roses and other flowering shrubs, &c, the property of M. C. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 4, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Govindram, and by order of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co—

100 bales fully-good Bhownugger cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 7st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 bale grey dhooties.
3 „ grey mulls.
On account of the concerned—
16 cases Belgium safety matches.
1 second-hand harmonium, in order.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 4, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H, Schroder.
1 nearly new folding harmonium.

The property of a gentleman consisting of round pier and dining tables, conversation and sofa couches, cushioned and easy chairs, sideboard, what not, meatsafe, glass cupboards, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirns, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, and open carved chiffoniers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. M. S Kheshvala—
J F W 3289-92—4 casks card rings.
3293—1 cask card binders.
On account of the concerned, ex Chyebassa—
9 bales waste paper.
By order of the shipping master—
A quantity of wearing apparel and boxes of deceased seamen.

AT 2½ P. M.
1 handsome doublel-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 safety bicycle spring framed with ball bearings throughout, complete.
1 safety bicycle ball bearings, complete with lamp, bell and tools.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AND TOOLS AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory, Colaba, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m.:—

A large quantity of scrap iron and steel, three lathis, and tools of varions descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN DAMMER LANE, AT GAMDEVIE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Luxmibai, widow of Bulvantrao Ragoba Canade, and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purshotum Govindji, in pursuance of power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1893, the following landed property and the mortgagor's right, title and interest in the three policies on his life, respectively numbered 13,513, 13,514 and 13,513, for Rs. 1,000 each, in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ld.:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's old No. 344, and new No. 2191, old survey No. 639, and new survey No. 2,7976 and 4-7976, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street No. 9, and D ward No. 2743, all which premises are situate at Girgaum, near Dammer Lane, in the east, called Cudwal, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registered sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the private passage of the east, and fronting on the east, on the west by the property of Babool Damaji, on the north by the property of Pootoba and Raghunath Narroba, and on the south by the property of Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotum Govindji.

For further particulars and *conditions* of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 2 CASES OF EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Makhanlal Brijranglal and on account and at the risk of Mr. Z. Ahmedbhoy—

ZA MB RM—940-41—2 cases 200 pieces embroidered net 10 yards (51 to 52 inches).

SALE OF 5 CASES OXFORD SHIRTINGS AND 3 CASES FANCY PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Puranchand Parmeswaridass, of Cawnpore—
F W C—51274—1 case 60 pieces fancy Oxford shirtings 28 ins.
51284-5—2 „ 120 „ „ „ „ 26·7 „
51293-4—2 „ 120 „ „ „ „ 25 „
9478-80—3 „ 180 „ new fancy prints 35·6 inches.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 4, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the Private Secretary, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6 a.m., on FRIDAY, 8th June, 1894, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Ag. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 29th May, 1894.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
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N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 11¼ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
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INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 101 1/8 *ex div.*, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £55 1/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 28 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was a cent cheaper, at 61⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The market rates of discount in London were reduced by ⅛ on short Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 7/8 and 1 1/8 per cent., respectively. The Indian Council sold 2 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 1 1-16d., which equals the extreme price obtained for the extra allotments of Wire Transfers made on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained a 1s. 0⅝d The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £90,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100⅝; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18¼.

To-day, Rupee Paper has further advanced 5-16 per cent. in London, at £55 7-16; but other Stock Exchange quotations come unaltered. Silver is 1-16d. higher, at 28 3/8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal is ⅛ cent dearer, at 62 cents per oz., with Exchange in London as before. £450,000 more Gold has been paid into the Bank of England.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 29s. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or-next month to Amsterdam, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, including the unusually large proportion of 1,000 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb., but in East Indian Cotton, Tinnevelly's were 1-16d. higher; as also were Egyptian "Fair" Brown, American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for October-November. The day's imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm; Surat firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales being 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians. Spot prices are all unchanged, but American Arrivals are 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant. The day's Imports are 4,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were much heavier than in the week preceding, say, 37,000 bales more, at 81,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were on speculation; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales more, at 63,000. The week's Imports were 14,000 bales less, at 41,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 14,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was heavier, by 37,000 bales, than at the same time last year, though lighter, by 25,000 bales than in 1892. The usual weekly figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are again missing. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. during the week, making it 1-8d. per lb. lower than at the same time in both the two preceding years.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent, say to 7-16 cents per lb., and September futures were quoted at 7-29 cents, the last quotation for August having been 7·24 cents (net 7·34 cents as previously erroneously wired through Reuter). The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week a much lighter one than in either of the two previous years, the excess this year compared with last being 909,000 bales, and the decrease as against 1892, 1,155,000 bales.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York is unchanged; but September Futures are 4 points lower, at 7·25 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 3,100 bales last year, and 3,000 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 7,180,000 bales, compared with 7,140,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	9,000	25,000	33,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	7,000	35,000	24,000
„ „ Continent	11,000	11,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,753,000	4,844,000	6,908,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,756,000	2,102,000	3,099,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,180,000	1,847,000	2,387,000
„ Stock in the Ports	440,000	470,000	648,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	3,510,000	3,879,620
„ „ Surats		410,000	553,220

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,610,000	1,573,000	1,634,860
„ London	(not recd.)	7,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	70,000	60,000
East Indian „	16,000	9,000	25,000
Total	1,656,000	1,659,000	1,728,860
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4 3-16d.	4 3-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3⅝d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	⅞d.	9-16d.	¾d.

Only a very small business has been done again in Cotton here to-day, the tone of the market having been steady and prices unchanged. The Sales aggregate 500 bales of which exporters have taken 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 194; and Bijapur, at Rs. 177; and the Mills 200 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 190-1; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small export business having been done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter, prices in both markets being quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,532	bales.
Wheat	10,889	cwts.
Linseed	29,530	„
Rapeseed	25,206	„
Gingelly	741	„
Poppyseed	2,254	„
Groundnuts	3,588	„
Castorseed	3,092	„
Rice	686	„

FREIGHTS are steady: but there is still little enquiry for tonnage, and no business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits for June delivery, at which rate we have heard of a few bills being placed, also forward for August amounts at 1s. 1d. Bank Telegraphic, at our above quotation, has been available for June-July transfer, and to the end of the year at 1s. 0 7/8d.; but we have not heard of any enquiry for remittance in any position to-day, but a moderate amount of Gold is reported for near delivery on the basis of 1s. 0 15-16d. Demand this time sold back to the Bazaar. Calcutta, as usual seems averse to firmer rates; but, locally our market closed steady to firm, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 1 1-16d.	„
Francs 3 „	1·37½	„

with the ready Bank rate quoted also for June-July.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 104 1-16 for Fours for Money and Account, and at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted in both positions. 100¾ was the closing rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are as quiet as they well can be, and our quotations are all unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.
Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted. Telegrams for Massouah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KITCHIN—May 10, at Illmer, Sidcup, wife of the Rev Arthur Kitchin, Captain in H M Indian Service, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STOATE, RIGG—May 9, at the parish church, Lillington, the Rev W M Stoate, BA, only surviving son of Mr R Tate-Stoate, of Clifton (by Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Colonel Wigan, HEICS), to Fannie, daughter of the late Lieut Colonel Rigg (Indian Army), of Crossrigg Hall, near Penrith, J P and D. of Westmorland, and grand-daughter of the late General Carthew, CB, of Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk.

TOWNSHEND, GRAY—May 19, at All Saints, Hove, George Chambre Wilmot Townshend, eldest son of N W O Townshend, of Adolphus-road, Hornsey, and of Derry, county Cork, to Eliza Susan (Bessie) Gray, daughter of the late French Gray, of the Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—May 12, at Asfield Villa, 1, Chamberlain-road, Edinburgh, Archibald Graham, MD, HEICS, late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Army, of Holmfoot, Langholme, Dumfriesshire, 91.

MERCER—May 15 at Ealing, Jane Esther, the wife of Major Gen T Warren Mercer, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 72.

RAIKES—May 12, at Sea View, Isle of Wight, Caroline Justina, elder daughter of the late Charles Raikes, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, CSI, aged 52.

ROSENBERG May 11, at Gruna, near Dresden, Eliza von Rosenberg, wife of Otto G Baron von Rosenberg, and relict of the late Henry Cormack, Esq. of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEVERTON—May 31, at Madras, the wife of Condr. A Cheverton, Ordnance Dept, of twins, boy and girl, girl still-born.

CONYBEARE—May 26, at Muttra, the wife of H C Conybeare, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DRAPER—May 25, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain and Riding Master F Draper, R H A, of a son.

FRENCH—May 29, at Madras, the wife of V C French, PWD, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACFARLANE, BEST—May 30, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, MA, John Bolton Macfarlane, Dist Engineer, of South Canara, to Ethel Maud, elder daughter of Mr Justice Best.

DEATHS.

D'ROZARIO—May 26, at Parvatipur, Vizagapatam, Mathias Victor, late of Devala-Moyar, S E Wynaad, of dysentery, aged 48 years.

EXSHAW—May 1, at Naini Tal, George Watts Exshaw, third surviving son of the late Thomas Lyster Exshaw, of Hytla House, Monasterven, Ireland.

HOPKINS—May 27, at Mussoorie, Lyndsay May, infant daughter of H M R Hopkins, CS, aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

DR. GEORGE WATT'S magnum opus the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India" has just been completed and the final volume published at Calcutta, under the authority of the Government of India. In a preface to the first volume of the series, issued in 1889, the circumstances which led to the publication of a work on the economic products of India are set forth. It was of course the duty of the Agricultural Department to furnish such a work, but the initiative was given in 1877, when the Agricultural Department of the North-Western Provinces was called upon to provide a collection of Indian products for the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1878. Again in 1880 a similar call was made to supply a collection of similar products for the exhibition at Melbourne. A third collection was required in 1880 for the exhibition at Amsterdam, and simultaneously the Governments of Italy and Belgium requested to be supplied with sample collections of the commercial products of India. These collections were made under the direction of Sir E. C. Buck, by Babu Trailokhya Nath Mukherji. The list of products became very large, and was in due time illustrated by samples or specimens in glass cases, and called the index collection. This collection was lacking in scientific arrangement and was by no means complete. The Government of Bengal requiring the assistance of the Government of India to provide a collection of Indian products for the Calcutta exhibition of 1883-84. Dr. George Watt, of the Bengal Educational Department, who had come out to India as Professor of Botany, was entrusted with the work by the Government of India. He proceeded with the assistance of the learned Babu to enlarge and arrange on a scientific basis the Imperial and Provincial lists and collections. The results were shown in the economic Court of the Calcutta Exhibition, and proved that a remarkable progress had been accomplished. It was decided especially with a view to a suitable collection of Indian products at the Collinderies in 1876 to entrust the preparation of a complete Dictionary of Economic Products. It will thus be seen that the stimulus supplied by recurring exhibitions hastened the work of bringing into one focus and up to date the facts and statistics relating to the products of India. Sir Edward Buck promises that the Department of Revenue and Agriculture will make investigations with the help of the Provincial Agricultural Departments, to obtain the fuller information which is still required about many of the products of the country, and to publish periodical statistics of the productions and the trade in the more important articles. A second edition of the Dictionary embodying further information may therefore be looked for, and all who are interested in such an undertaking are invited to supplement or correct the contents of this the first edition.

Dr. Watt modestly disclaims for the work which he has so laboriously built up, the status of a strictly scientific publication, but he is more than justified in believing that the Dictionary will be found sufficiently accurate in its scientific details for all scientific and commercial purposes. The author has fully achieved the double purpose which he held in view; on the one hand to supply scientific information useful to the administrative officer, and on the other to meet the requirements of the merchants, manufacturers, and other men of business in search of definite information regarding Indian products and their economic possibilities. In accomplishing this difficult task Dr. Watt may justly claim that he has done a great deal to advance the material interests of India and to bring the trade and capital of Great Britain into closer contact with the resources of the Indian Empire. A formidable list of the principal authors consulted gives an in adequate idea of the infinite labour which was devoted to the elucidation of all that is known about each individual product of India, whether indigenous or exotic. One of the first steps taken at the outset was to send to public officers in all parts of India, with the permission of the Government, several hundred copies of each of Dr. Watt's catalogues of the economic products of India for the Calcutta Internationol Exhibition, and requesting additions and corrections. A great deal of valuable information was thus obtained, and is embodied in the Dictionary with the name and address of each contributor. Perhaps the most important product of India from the point of view of the economist and the merchant is wheat, and to this deeply interesting subject two articles of considerable length have been contributed, the one by Mr. J. Murray and the other by Dr. Watt himself. Mr. Murray deals exhaustively with the origin and history of wheat, the Indian area under wheat cultivation, the cultivated races of Indian wheat and their commercial value, and the different methods of cultivation in the various Provinces and States of India. Mr. Murray covered so much interesting ground that it might be supposed that Dr. Watt would find no room for further inquiry, but this is far from being the case. He deals with the ease of a master with the whole class of question outside of the limits of the extensive area occupied by Mr. Murray. For instance he examines the basis of the foreign trade in Indian wheat, which he points out is chiefly required to supplement deficiencies in the European supply and is on that account in its nature precarious and subject to violent fluctuations. He goes into the question of organised adulteration by which the remarkable result is arrived at that of every twenty ship loads of wheat to England, one ship load consists of earth and gravel. Now, as it happens, not more than twenty millers in England have the special machinery required to clean Indian wheat, and consequently they are unable to use the quantity of that Indian product which they would willingly buy if they could get it free from admixture and impurity. Dr. Watt inquires into the influence of the Indian wheat supply of the European markets, and shows reason to conclude that the unprecedented fall in the value of wheat since 1881-82 is due to the pouring out of vast quantities of Indian wheat, paid for in a continually depreciated metal, to wit, silver.

Without following up for the present the economic aspects of the Indian wheat trade, we may turn back to Mr. Murray's paper which tells us what wheat is and inquires what it was and where it originally came from. It is interesting to know that we have in Poona and the Deccan in the species of wheat known as khaple—a kharif crop and a species of garden wheat—a link which may be found to connect ordinary wheat with its wild original. The grain is coated with an adhering husk which can only be separated by pounding. A small grain wheat has been found in the lake-dwellings of the earliest inhabitants of Western Switzerland, who lived about the time that the Greeks were besieging Troy, or perhaps before. A small grain of the same kind as that found in the lake-dwellings was detected in a brick of a pyramid of Dashur in Egypt, the date of which is 3359 B.C. De Candolle, in his *Origin of Cultivated Plants* is of opinion that the culture of wheat in the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa is older than the most ancient of known languages. The Chinese cultivated it 2700 B. C., and regarded it as a gift sent direct from Heaven. In the Græco-Roman world wheat was believed to be given to man by Ceres, the Bona Dea Mother of the Gods. The original home of the wheat is supposed to be Mesopotamia, where, according to a Chaldean priest, it was growing wild 2,300 years ago. Strab affirmed that a grain very similar to wheat grew wild in the Indus Valley, and he comes to the reasonable conclusion that wheat may have been cultivated in India as soon as in any other part of the world. The wheat of the lake-dwellers is not identical with that now cultivated because better varieties have taken their place. The wheat area of the India of the present day embraces Northern India to the Gangetic delta, and in Southern India the whole of the table-land of the Ghauts. Except in the Punjaub, wheat is not the staple food of the people. It is grown in the rest of the country chiefly for exportation. The fall of prices in the European markets—which in some quarters is regarded as the one thing essential for the prosperity of the Indian wheat trade—constitutes the danger which threatens its permanence.

THE scant acknowledgment and ill requital that public men often receive for services rendered to their day and generation is proverbial, and too often reformers and patriots have to mourn over the unkindness of men's ingratitude. Recognition of worth frequently comes late—the cities in which the living Homer begged his bread erected proud monuments to him when dead. Dr. Blaney cannot complain that recognition does not come in his lifetime, or what might, perhaps, be considered the same thing, after he has left India and this city for good. A marble statue larger than life has been erected to him, by his fellow-citizens in a conspicuous position, where he will have the satisfaction of seeing daily with his own eyes how his lineaments will appear to a grateful posterity. On Saturday afternoon, a really fine statue in Carrara marble was unveiled in the presence of a large assembly by Mr. Acworth. The Municipal Commissioner in the able speech which will be found in another column, paid an eloquent, almost poetic, tribute to Dr. Blaney's public spirit, charity, and phenomenal powers of work. Dr. Blaney himself had occasion to throw some light on the latter characteristic when giving his evidence before the Opium Commission, last February. Arguing that the much maligned drug is as harmless to the native consumer as the use of tea is to Europeans, Dr. Blaney, who has a fondness for going from the abstract to the concrete, proceeded to cite his own case in reference to the value of the gentle stimulant, in fitting a man for tireless toil. Going forth in early morn on his professional rounds, his practice being so extensive—larger than that of any other medical man in the city—it often happens that he does not return home to breakfast until two or three o'clock in the afternoon. An overpowering desire for sleep then comes upon him, but he is always able to shake off this craving for repose by drinking a cup of tea. He can then spend the rest of the afternoon and a good part of the evening in attending to his public engagements, which are as multifarious as those of any other inhabitant. The late Dean of Ripon waged war on the custom of tea-drinking, because of its fancied effects on the nerves, but Dr. Blaney regards it in quite a different light. He looks upon the beverage as an unfailing source of perennial freshness, and he informed Lord Brassey that as tea is to the European, opium is to the Native. Mr. Acworth's speech, on Saturday evening, although containing no reference to the secret of Dr. Blaney's marvellous exemption from the faculty of fatigue, was fully equal to the occasion. Certain incidents of local Municipal history were touched upon with considerable freshness and esprit. Admitting that Dr. Blaney and himself had often been antagonistic in the Council Hall, he said that although he had found the doctor's sword very sharp, he had never seen poison on the blade. This happy allusion to Dr. Blaney's debating powers was preceded by an equally graceful reference to the manner of his oratory:—"Long in that building," said Mr. Acworth, pointing to the Municipal Office, "may he continue with flashing eye and waving arm to roll the thunders of his eloquence over the Corporation." Dr. Blaney may well feel proud that both the Government and the people have united in doing him honour. While the former have decorated him with the insignia of the Indian Empire; the latter have raised a statue to make his presence perpetual in the city of his adoption.

A VOLUME of notes on the annual statements of the Government charitable dispensaries in the Central Provinces from which the growing appreciation by the natives of skilled medical aid is apparent, shows that whereas in 1892 the number of patients treated was nine hundred and seventy thousand, last year the total had increased to a million and ninety-four thousand—equal to twelve and a half per cent. This increase was fairly spread over all the districts with the exception of two. But of the evidences of progress in the medical relief that of the poor in Burhanpur is held to be perhaps the most gratifying. There the appointment of an assistant surgeon immediately led to the attendance at the dispensary being doubled. In the case of in-patients the increase is shown to be often limited by the available accommodation, though on the average only fifty-two per cent. of the available beds were occupied. But many dispensaries found themselves at times at the limit of their accommodation or had to refuse pauper applicants for want of funds to feed them. This has led to the consideration of the possibility of providing poor houses as an adjunct to the charitable dispensaries, but the inevitable cry of want of means explains the reason why further action is not taken not only in this particular but in other reforms of still greater urgency. The question of the financial administration of dispensaries, it appears, is one that has frequently come before the Chief Commissioner of late. The reconstitution of separate Dispensary Funds was ordered, and given effect to from the 1st April. The question of how these funds are to be administered, which was not decided, is now under the Chief Commisoner's consideration. It does not appear to him desirable to take any action that may tend to dissociate local representative bodies from connection with medical relief in their own neighbourhoods. On the contrary, their interest in dispensaries stands much in need of encouragement, for there are many complaints in the District Reports, endorsed by the Administrative Medical Officer, of the apathy of local bodies towards dispensaries and the inadequacy of their contributions. The proposal to fix Municipal contributions to dispensaries for a term of years was adopted in last year's report, but has not yet been acted upon. It is, however, now to be taken up in connection with the establishment of Dispensary Committees. It is a matter which Municipal bodies should not be slow to move of their own initiative, and that they do not is a matter for great regret.

IT is not in India only that the problem arising from the multiplication of graduates beyond the requirements of the market is attracting anxious attention. Professor Goldwin Smith speaks as follows of the outlook in Canada and the United States:—"People will have presently to consider the economical as well as the intellectual effects of pressing on everybody what is called high education. The good founder of the Cornell University once confided to a friend his hope that the day would come when there would be five thousand students in his institution. His friend replied, that if that day did come, the institution, instead of being, as it was, a blessing, would be in danger of being a curse to the State, since there would not be a market for anything like such a number of graduates, and the residues would be without suitable work, unhappy, discontented, and probably dangerous to the common-wealth. It is feared by those who have good opportunities of observations, that our high schools in Canada are estranging the farmers' sons and daughters from the farm, and sending them to seek higher and more ambitious callings in the city, where the market for clerks is already glutted. It is vain to imagine that people having received what they think a high education will go back and dignify with it what they deem a low employment. Even of youths educated at agricultural colleges many, it is said, do not return to the farm." This problem will have to be faced in every country of the world before many years are over.

ON Saturday evening, the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dr. Blaney was performed by Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, who, in eloquent terms, eulogised the yeoman services rendered by Dr. Blaney to the City of Bombay as a Municipal councillor and as a coroner. He referred to the powerful voice raised in the Press by Dr. Blaney against the speculation which was surging through the city in the time of the share mania. Dr. Blaney kept his head at the time because there was a total absence from his character, of anything like monetary greed and of passions or aspirations which could be gratified by wealth. Dr. Blaney was poor because he had made many others rich. Mr. Acworth then referred to the many charitable works of Dr. Blaney and also to his disinterested services to the Municipality and the public, and his persistent efforts to increase the water-supply of Bombay by erecting the Tulsi and the Tansa lakes. The statue which is erected in front of the Bazaar-gate garden was designed by Signor Vella, a celebrated sculptor of Genoa, and is turned out of the best Carrara marble. The statue which is true to the life there being a remarkable study, proportion, and pose, has cost over Rs. 15,000. The total sum of public subscription raised, to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Blaney, was Rs. 22,000. A Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was handed over to Mr. Acworth by Dr. Cowasjee, one of the honorary secretaries of the Blaney Memorial Fund Committee, for future repairs to the statue, while requesting him on behalf of the committee, to unveil the statue.

WE understand that the newly-appointed Consul-General for Portugal, Senhor Vicente Nunes Tavares, assumed charge of his appointment on the 1st instant, taking over from the Vice-Consul, Dr. L. P. do Rosario.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. Syed Nur-ud-Din Khan, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, until further orders. Mr. Syed, who has just concluded service on the Junagadh Commission is, we believe, a nephew of the Sirdar Diler Jung.

THE Hill Brahmins, upon being told of the Gohona landslip, say it was only what they had been expecting for some years past, as it is written in their sacred books that the fate of Hardwar is to be swept away and entirely destroyed by a great flood on the Ganges which will also devastate the whole country as far down as Kasi. When this takes place, the Ganges will lose its sanctity, which will be transferred to the Nerbudda, for an entire *yug*.

THE completion of Peterborough Cathedral, at a cost of altogether £41,000, was celebrated on May 10.

THE following were among recently proved wills:—Capt the Hon. George Fitz Clarence, R.N., £6,477; Mr. Andrew Leslie, J.P., £143,692; Mr. William Birley, J.P., D.L., £248,432; Mr. John Cleife, £155,000; Mr. Coryndon Henry Luxmore, £92,000; Mr. Frederick Robert Crowder, £55,000; Mr. Samuel Boyd, J.P., £53,000; Mr. Thomas Brown Crunden, £46,000; Mr. Seymour Robert Leelme, £42,000; Dame Frances Elizabeth Arkwright or Dalrymple, £40,000; and Mr. William Read Hardy, £44,726.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, JUNE 1 (EVENING).

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

2 to 1 on		Ladas.
6 to 1 against		Bullingdon.
6 to 1	„	Matchbox.
33 to 1	„	Reminder.
50 to 1	„	Hornbeam.
50 to 1	„	Galloping Dick.
100 to 1	„	Gouvernail.
100 to 1	„	Styx.
100 to 1	„	Plutocrat.
100 to 1	„	Rowallan.
100 to 1	„	Jocasta.
100 to 1	„	Grand Hampton.

THE CONGO TREATY.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said that Egypt reserved her rights over the Equatorial Province.

THE HARRAR TREATY.

In reply to further questions Sir E. Grey said that the Anglo-French agreements of 1888 and 1894, contain nothing which in the consideration of her Majesty's Government conflicts with the recent British Treaty with Italy regarding Harrar.

DEBATE ON THE UGANDA CREDIT.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Uganda credit Sir E. Grey said that Government limits the British Protectorate to Uganda Proper, and appoints a Commissioner with an adequate staff who will be empowered to make agreements with the Chiefs of the Countries around the Protectorate. A Sub-Commissioner will also be appointed whose duty would be to maintain the route to the Coast.

It was not expedient, he said, that the British East Africa Company should retain the coast strip, but, pending the negotiations which have been opened with the Sultan of Zanzibar with a view to his resuming the control over that part, the Government did not propose to consider the question of revoking the Charter of the East Africa Company.

In conclusion, Sir E. Grey said that it was not the intention of the Government to ask a vote for the construction of a railway in that region.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Lord Rosebery, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, in the Lords, intimated that the Railway to Uganda was only deferred.

The House of Commons passed the Uganda vote by a large majority.

A WELL-DESERVED SENTENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Bechuana troopers, Daniels and Wilson, have been sentenced at Buluwayo to fourteen years' imprisonment each for suppressing the message of submission sent by Lobengula and for stealing one thousand pounds which was sent with it.

This act of theirs, the court was of opinion, led to the death of Major Wilson and his party.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER

PARIS, JUNE 2.

M. Casimir Perier has been appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies.

FRANCE AND THE ITALIAN HARRAR TREATY.

ROME, JUNE 1.

Italy has declined to accept the objections raised by France to the Harrar Treaty.

THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

VIENNA, JUNE 1.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, having refused to promise to create life Peers to carry through the Civil Marriage Bill, the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned. The crisis is tantamount to a conflict between the Crown and the people.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SOFIA.

SOFIA, JUNE 1.

The agitation here still continues, and serious conflicts took place to-day in the streets between the troops and the people, in which a large number of the latter were killed and injured.

It is reported that the police and some of the troops have declared in favor of M. Stambouloff.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Lancashire has beaten Sussex by an innings and one hundred and forty-three runs, and Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by three wickets.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

I am informed that Sir S. Pyne will remain in Simla longer than he originally intended, and will leave according to present plans on or about the 15th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here, for Bombay, day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

Mail steamer Brittania, from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagne left Hongkong, for Singapore and Bombay, at 5-56 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollers	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1-8-ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-8
Bar Silver	28 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		81,000	bales.
„ „ „	Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton		41,900	„
„ „ „	Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton		1,610,000	„
„ „	Surats	31,000	„

EXPOSURE OF THE TRUE AIMS OF TREE-SMEARERS.

CAPTURE OF TWENTY DELINQUENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The tree-smearing mystery has been solved at last, as the following sensational news published by the *Morning Post* to-day shows that the North-West Provinces Government has received a most important intelligence from Bareilly. That intelligence explains that extraordinary measures were adopted to preserve order in Azamgarh and the Ballia districts during the Bakr-Id celebration. It appears that news had reached the civil and military authorities of Bareilly that tree-smearers were making their way in that diraction, and would begin operations there on the 27th ultimo. Two smart detectives, who have been on the tracks of the authors of these mysterious signs, gave a signal that the work had actually commenced. About two o'clock on the morning of the 27th an alarm was sounded, and the whole garrison of artillery, cavalry, and infantry were at arms in a splendidly short time of twenty-five minutes. Instructions were issued and a cordon was formed. The troops gradually closed in upon the road, where the tree-markers had been seen at work, and just as the day was opening it was found that they had entrapped no fewer than twenty sadhus. These men were practically caught red-handed as the trunks of trees had been freshly plastered, and the composition used in the process together with some cow's hair was found in their possession. The sadhus were told that they would be detained, pending the orders of Government. They are now under surveillance at Bareilly. The importance of this capture, which is in main due to the officer commanding the garrison cannot be over-estimated, for it has enabled Government to get the first real glimpse into what smearing of trees actually means. It appears that the sadhus, arrested at Bareilly, are but a section of a colossal organization, formed at Magh Mela at Allahabad, for the purpose of embarking on a crusade for the protection of the cow. It is a grave mistake to suppose that the work of this body has been confined to daubing trees with mud and hair, its members have preached to people throughout Bengal, Behar, and the North-West Provinces ; and millions have taken a form of an oath that has been prescribed. This briefly recites that the Hindu swears by the single hair of the cow's tail that he takes from the daub of the sacred mud that he will protect the cow from slaughter. It is beyond doubt that the hair that has caused so much controversy is that of the cow's tail, and the possession of a single hair is held to bind the owner under divers terrible penalties to lay down his life if necessary for the animal that he holds most sacred and to look up the secret of the oath he has taken in his heart. The North-West Provinces Government is in active communication with the Government of India regarding the measures that should be taken in view of this remarkable exposure of the actual aims of the tree-smearers. No doubt the result will be an infliction of strict restraints to prevent the Mahomedans hurting the religious feeling of the Hindus whilst the leaders of the latter community will be required to keep their own people in order.

A NOTORIOUS GANG OF DACOITS KILLED

A desperate encounter with dacoits occurred on May 29, when the sepoys of the Datia State under the Tehsildar and Inspector and Duffadar of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, met Sultan Singh, the notorious leader, near Seonia. All the dacoits were killed ; on the attacking side only man was killed. Sultan Singh's band was responsible for over a hundred dacoities.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 2.

"The Hunt Cup."—Rs. 500. Distance, 5 furlongs,

Mr. Lucas's Magna Charta	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Russian	2

Won by Magna Charta, Russian pulling up. Time, 1 min. and 9½ sec.

"The Sensation Stakes."—Rs. 500, Distance, ½ mile, straight.

Mr. Macpherson's Claverhouse	1
Mr. Essa Khaliffa's Rajeeb	2

Claverhouse was put up for auction at the close of the race, and sold for Rs. 800. Won by a length. Time, 53 2-6 secs.

"The Stewards' Handicap."—Rs. 500. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. Abdool Rahman bin Essa's Nessand	1
Mr. A. B. C.'s Miggle	2
Mr. M. N. G.'s West King	3

After one or two false starts, the horses kept in the one order from start to finish. Won by six lengths. Time, 25 4-5 sec.

"The Cambridgeshire."—Rs. 1,000, Distance, 1 mile.

Mr. H. E. A. W.'s Dameron	1
H. H. Aga Khan's True Blue	2
H. H. Aga Khan's Kildare	3

Also ran Mr. James's Hankow.

Won by 2 lengths ; a poor third. Time, 1 min. and 54 secs.

"The Miraj Plate."—Rs. 500. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Essa Khaliffa's Sir Frank	1
Mr. Beatty's Mooltan	2
Surgeon-Major DaCosta's Young Bulbul	3

There were several false starts. Won by a neck ; the distance of a length divided the second and third horse.

"The Polo Scurry."—Rs. 60 for the first ; Rs. 25 for the second, and Rs. 10 for the 3rd horse. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr. Dyson's Byron	1
Mr. Harrison's Sirdar	2

THE COMING MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., on Saturday, received a message from their Colombo agents to the effect that the South-West Monsoon burst there that morning. The Meteorological Reporter in a postcript to his yesterday's weather report writes :—

Colombo reports over an inch of rain 1·20, overcast sky, a rough sea, and strong westerly winds with velocity of sixteen miles an hour. The weather in Ceylon and in the adjoining seas is very unsettled. The barometric difference between Colombo and Aden has considerably increased since yesterday, thereby indicating that a moderate to strong monsoon wind is blowing in the Arabian Sea.

Rain fell in Bombay both yesterday and Saturday, but only served to render the temperature hot and oppressive.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 2.

10 p.m.	85·1

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

8 a.m.	83·6
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	83·3

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Justice Blair, sitting in Chambers, at Allahabad, sanctioned, on the report of the official liquidators, Messrs. J. E. Howard and R. A. Fairlie, the declaration and payment of the last dividend of one anna in the rupee, completing the sixteen annas of registered claims payable to the creditors of the Uncovenanted Service Bank. The liquidators hope with good fortune to pay the shareholders 20 per cent. of the value of their shares. These results are distinctly satisfactory. It is a curious fact that there are still some Rs. 38,000 of dividends lying unclaimed in the hands of the officiating liquidators which threaten to become derelict if not claimed within a reasonable time.

LORD and Lady Dufferin have issued invitations for a garden party at the British Embassy, in Paris, on June 6.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18.

POLITICS, like the poor, are always with us, even at Whitsuntide. At this holiday season the voice of the politician has been heard in the land. At Liverpool we have had a great gathering of the Nationalist clans. The lion Healy has laid down with the lamb Dillon. There have been explanations and apologies, which are to be followed by a more complete reconciliation when a national convention is held in the Irish Capital. But though the different sections of the Anti-Parnellite party have taken advantage of the annual gathering of delegates of the Irish National League of Great Britain—what long names these political bodies give themselves !—to pave the way for a settlement of their personal differences, there are no signs of any approach to a *modus vivendi* with the Redmondites. I daresay, Lord Rosebery wishes there were, if he is still determined to go on with his formidable task. From many different quarters he is being urged to dissolve without unnecessary delay. A few short weeks ago Liberals became very angry if it was suggested that an appeal to the country was imminent. I do not observe the same impatience now. The narrow majority by which the "frankly democratic" Budget Bill was read a second time and the desperate efforts that had to be resorted to to secure even so comparatively poor a result, have undoubtedly affected the situation materially. At present the spirits of Ministerialists are not very high, but they hope for great things from the approaching conference at Leeds, when it is hoped that the agitation against the Lords, which has so long missed fire, will rouse the country and help to restore what is described as the waning popularity of Lord Rosebery. Whether the Prime Minister's popularity is waning or not with the mass of the electors, he has undoubtedly lost ground with the class of persons who admired him so much when he presided over the Foreign Office, and, unfortunately for the Ministerialists, these are the very people that it was thought would flock under the banner of Lord Rosebery as they did under that of the Marquis of Hartington, when in the pre-Home Rule days he exercised so much influence in the Liberal party. Sufficient allowance is not made for the Premier's difficulties. He may be a statesman of no fixed principles, but he certainly is not wanting in courage to attempt to carry on the Government with a Ministry selected by his predecessor and with a programme that was not his own choosing. It is perhaps a little unreasonable to cry out against him for not laying down definitely what his policy for the future will be. The time for that will be when he goes to the country, and, according to Mr. Haldane, M.P., who is well-informed, the dissolution will not be much longer delayed. Some people will say that the wish is father to the thought—Mr. Haldane is one of those who think that the General Election should have taken place before this, but he would hardly have spoken, as he did in Haddingtonshire the other night, unless he had something to go upon. The retirement of Mr. Mundella from the Ministry in consequence of his connection with the affairs of a Colonial bank, which are engaging the attention of the department of which he was the head, does not weaken the Ministry in the least degree, and would not have done so if he had resigned for any other reason under the sun. Now that Mr. Childers his disappeared from the Parliamentary arena, Mr. Mundella is the most prominent member of the "old gang," who flourished when Mr. Gladstone was at the helm, but whose downfall was certain when a different hand took charge of the craft. Mr. Mundella quits Ministerial life now instead of later. It is practically certain that he would not have been in the next Government that Lord Rosebery is called upon to create. The same may be said with equal confidence of one or two more honourable and right hon. gentlemen who now repose on the Treasury Bench. If someone at the Prime Minister's elbow were to persuade him to adopt a little more sedateness in his public utterances it would be an advantage to him. There is a time to joke and a time to be serious. Lord Rosebery is not aware of this, and his reputation will suffer if he does not soon find it out.

The strike of the London cab-men which commenced two days ago excites much less interest than the action of a similar kind taken by the busmen of the Metropolis a few years ago. This is to be accounted for partly by the fact that the temporary cessation of the bus traffic was a real inconvenience to *tout Londres*, while the withdrawal of 7,000 out of the 11,000 licensed hansoms and growlers has not been felt by Londoners as a serious deprivation, though the scarcity of cabs at the various termini of the great railways has caused a certain amount of grumbling on the part of travellers. The whole situation would be changed if the busmen were to respond to the appeal to join in the demonstration out of sympathy with the cabbies. Why drivers of busses should mix themselves up in the quarrel between the drivers of "kebs" and their masters is not very clear. So far they have shown no disposition to do so ; possibly they regard the invitation to come over and help their natural enemies pretty much as the foxes in the fable felt when requested by the tail-less Reynard to sacrifice their caudal appendages. On the first day of the strike I had to pass more than once through the heart of the Metropolis, and I was surprised to see so many hamsoms plying for hire. It is true that the bulk of them were in a ramshackle condition as compared with, say, the smart and nicely-appointed cabs of the S. T. Company. They were what the worst of the "pirate" busses are to the Road Car or London General busses. Let us hope that the result of the present deadlock will not be to leave us to the tender mercies of the smaller proprietors, or, as they are called in cabby vocabulary "mushes," many of whom have conceded the men's demands, and to drive out enterprising owners like the Earl of Shrewsbury. That, indeed, would be a misfortune. It is an ominous sign that a hundred of the cabhorses belonging to the S. T. Company are being put up to auction today, and there are rumours that if the strike continues much longer other large proprietors will follow suit. Broadly stated, the grievances of the men resolve themselves into an application for the reduction of the charges by three shillings a-day. If it is true that the amount exacted is in many cases seventeen shillings, including "yard fees," it must seem to outsiders rather too much in these days, when so many people, who formerly indulged in the luxury of a cab, are now content with what—when money was more plentiful than it is now—used to be called the "humble bus." It is not only the competition of omnibuses that has interfered with the cabman's calling in recent years : the development of the telephone, the extended employment of commissionaires and messenger-boys as well as other "appliances of civilization" have contributed to reduce the earnings of the gondoliers of Cockneydom. On the whole public opinion sides with the strikers, but it will not continue to do so if we hear of many more outrages such as that which occurred in Park Lane, where an "unauthorized" driver was attacked by some two hundred Unionists. The traces were cut, the hansom overturned, and the poor "black-leg" seriously injured. An unauthorized driver is one whose cab does not carry the label issued by the strike leaders, stating that the cab is a "fair price" one. Another device of the strikers to punish their non-Unionist comrades is to drive about London all day in an unauthorized cab, and then "bilk" the driver ! One trick suggests another, and it appears that in self-protection the "black-legs" or their masters, are displaying imitation labels. In ordinary circumstances cabby is more remarkable for his reticence than his communicativeness. His powers of speech are not often exhibited except when he is run into by a passing bus or is disgusted with a fare for not giving him more than sixpence above what he is legally entitled to. But now that he has taken to demonstrating in the Park, like other horny-handed sons of toil, we are getting to know a little more about him. Many old ladies imagine that half the cabmen of London are springs of the nobility or broken down army officers. However this may be the names that the cabbies give themselves are not what one expect from scions of the aristocracy. Here are a few of the curious appellations culled from a choice collection made by an evening paper:—Tommy Cheek, Toffee Dick, Keep-it-Handy, Billy-the-Goat, Muggins Hop-It, Pull-the-Wrong String, Sweet-apple-Jove-and-the-Baby, Old-Block-ornament from Hampstead, Knackerman, Taylor-with-his-old-High-Hat, the Dancing Master, Buffalo-Bill, Sweet-William-from Paris, Rooty, Old Boosey, Flop-the Beadle, The Court [illegible]wbull, Scorcher, Knight-of-the-Frying Pan, Up-the-Po[illegible]e-at-Paddington, Gulliver's Chicken-with-his Lord[illegible]-Throttle, Billy-Do-Bad, Tommy 'Orrible, Old Four [illegible] Bob, Lost-it-by-one, the Hangman, Count Mollocky, [illegible] Rum-and-Rago, Chelsea-Nibs, Skin-the-Goat, Lying Jack, Brookes-the-Scrap, the Death-Hunter, and Bob Talkative. One customary effect of a considerable strike, among whatever class of workmen it occurs, is to bring out some prominent member of the trade, who [illegible] develops into a professional agitator and aspires—sometimes secures—a seat in Parliament. Bob "Talkative," if he lives up to his name ought certainly to be returned to the House of Commons at the General Election.

The extraordinary, and to some extent, unaccountable decline in the price of rupee paper is puzzling many minds in the city. As you will have heard by cablegram, the city editor of the *Standard* echoes an opinion prevailing in some quarters, that the existing deep depression is attributable to an intention on the part of Simla to pay off rupee debt in India, and replace it with sterling debt here. We are reminded that the rupee debt can be paid off on three months' notice, and that the Indian Treasuries possess a vast accumulation of silver. To issue three per cent. sterling stock in London and pay off rupee debt in India at par is described by the influential journal I have referred to as a dangerously tempting financial operation, reducing, as it would, the nominal amount of the debt to the extent of the operation by 50 per cent. What is more, it is pointed out that it would temporarily lift the exchange, but would, of course, "do nothing whatever otherwise to aid India in meeting her daily obligation, on this side." The present position is such that surely when the House of Commons reassembles some effort will be made to induce Sir William Harcourt to fix a day forthwith for the long-promised debate on the financial condition of India. The understanding was that the discussion should take place soon after the Easter Recess ; and here we are in the third week of May without being any "forrader." It was rather expected that Mr. Fowler, the new Secretary of State for India, would have made some allusion to the subject in his speech at Wolverhampton—the only considerable political address that has been delivered during the Whitsun holidays—but he avoided touching upon the matter at all. What is more, although the congratulatory address presented to the right hon. gentleman seemed partly designed to draw him out on India, no one who did not know the fact could have imagined that he presided over the destinies of our Asiatic dependencies. He is certainly different from one of his more recent—not the most recent—of his predecessors. The statesman I allude to never opened his mouth publicly without adverting to Indian Affairs, and sometimes his observations were, I suspect, a little embarrassing to the permanent officials in Whitehall. Some people praise Mr. Fowler's reticence, which, they say, is not due to excessive caution, but to the knowledge that his few weeks' occupation of the Indian portfolio does not entitle him at present to speak *ex cathedra*. With reference to the financial outlook in India a suggestion is made to-day, that one of three courses must be adopted : (1) allow India to default and thereby lose that country ; (2) put our hand in our pocket ; or (3) join in the restoration of silver. The obvious impossibility of the first is admitted by the *Westminster Gazette*, in which these propositions are made. The second seems to your Radical contemporary to be preferable to the third, "for we should not be obliged to tamper with our own currency nor take a great share in a gigantic experiment which may end in complete failure." Sanguine bimetallists—and all bimetallists in England, at all events, seem to be sanguine—find comfort in the *Westminster's* statement that if a double standard is introduced, it "may" end in failure. They say, that a year ago a paper like the the *Westminster* would have said "will end in failure." Others may think the distinction a little far-fetched. Mr. Lesley Probyn has drawn attention to the falling off in the amount of Rupee Paper held in London since the beginning of the year. He cannot help fearing—though he is told on high authority that his fears are groundless—that this may indicate a desire on the part of European investors to put their capital out of the reach of rupee fluctuations and a growing distrust in the future of Indian money ; and possibly, he adds, a similar process may be going on in a less visible form, but perhaps to a greater extent by the increased remittance of savings to England and by the exchange banks and others reducing, as far as they can, their holdings in the uncertain currency." With respect to the recent fiasco at Westminster, when the House of Commons was counted out during a debate on the silver question, I am told that Mr. Samuel Smith, who raised the discussion, was acting upon his own responsibility and rather against the wishes than on behalf of the bimetallic party. They do not consider the apparent lack of interest evinced by members of Parliament in Mr. Smith's action as at all indicative of public feeling in this country.

More sensational suicides ! An errand boy aged fourteen, committed suicide a few weeks ago because as he said, he found life was not worth living. In Vienna, where the epidemic is apparently even more prevalent than in other countries, a girl and a boy, aged respectively nine and eleven, have just drowned themselves in the Danube, because their school reports were unsatisfactory. In one of the London suburbs two days ago a girl of eighteen first killed a younger sister and then poisoned herself because she was jealous of another sister ! At Leeds yesterday, an urchin of thirteen hanged himself. He was fond of reading penny dreadfuls, and near his body was found a book with the singular tale of "Tricky Sarah, or The Mysteries of a Great City." Not so very long ago it used to be said that the statistics of suicides were practically stationary ; that is no longer the case. Every where, that is everywhere in the civilized world they are increasing there is no doubt about that : the fact is vouched for by statisticians of authority. Why this melancholy state of things should exist is not so clear. "To some extent," according to the *Times* it is the outcome of the over-excitement and over-strain, the hurry and worry and pace of modern life ; or it may be only another side to the prevalence of insanity. In many cases it is traceable to the pessimism and *tædium vitæ* to which so much of literature gives stimulating expression. With regard to the prevalence of insanity some married friends of mine living in Kensington tell me that within their comparatively narrow circle of acquaintance they know six young ladies all under twenty-three, who at the present moment are under restraint. Is this what boasted civilization is coming to ?

The mango-tree scare has entirely died out. It received a spurt from the telegram announcing the trouble in a native regiment up-country, but did not survive the Viceroy's despatch explaining that the trouble in question had been greatly exaggerated. The writer of the *Times* article on Indian affairs makes a rather neat point when he attributes the recent anxiety to an evil conscience. "This," he says in effect, "is what comes of giving way to every whim of Parliamentay faddists."

IT is often said that the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani is so easy that no one should ever be plucked ; but candidates must not build too much upon learning a few score words and then playing a game of permutation and combination with them. Here is a composition which will illustrate our meaning. An examinee wrote in his best Hindustani :—"A man went on an island ; he went in a boat. The boat was large ; the island was small. The man was a young man. There was not a man on the island ; there was also no woman. The man was sorry there was no man ; he was more sorry there was no woman. &c., &c." The author of this plain tale was rejected of the examiner ; and yet, as he knew some five-and-twenty Hindustani words and was proud of his knowledge, he considered himself hardly used.

A MANIFESTO, signed by the Archbishops and Bishops, has been issued to the members of the Church of England, in reference to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The prelates declare that the issue raised by the proposals of the Government stands alone and distinct from questions of party, and all Christians are exhorted to consider how the votes they record may preserve or alienate the sacred heritage which has been handed down to them

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of the 18th May, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr L A Rhind
Mr W Ferguson
Mr J C Burnham
Sub-Condr E Adkin
Mr S H Huck

Surg L E Condon
Mrs Phillips
Surg-Capt H Arnim
Mr and Mrs Clogtoun
Surg-Capt Kelly

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Stewart Wilson
Rev Davies
Mr J C Hewitt
[illegible] J V Cooke
M[illegible] D Johnstone
M[illegible] V Moss
Mr H [illegible]

Mr and Mrs H T Ross
Mr D Rickett
Mr Thos Campbell
Capt W Kerrick
Mr C J Bond

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON MAY 18.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Alix of Hesse, returned from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle, on Friday.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of York, on Saturday, inaugurated the summer and autumn season at the Imperial Institute, by a visit to the exhibition of decorative and artistic pottery, China, and glass-work, which has been placed there in connection with the United Kingdom section of the Institute.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On Thursday last the adjourned debate on the Finance Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, and many members addressed the House, the principal speakers being Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division being taken, the second reading was carried by 308 votes against 294—a majority of 14. The House then adjourned until Monday, May 21.

In the division the Irish Parnellites voted against the Government, while Mr. J. M'Carthy's party supported the second reading.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Mundella has addressed to one of his constituents in the Brightside Division of Sheffield a letter, in which he says that one simple reason led to his resignation. He felt that it ought to be his utmost care that the department of which he was the head should run no risk of being crippled in its administrative action by his continuance in the position he has occupied.

Mr. Fowler spoke last night, at Wolverhampton, at some length, on the Parish Councils Act, which, he said, had been passed through Parliament much more slowly than many other equally important measures. The responsibility for this slowness he attributed to the Opposition. As to the furture, the Government would fulfil all its pledges in the same spirit as that in which two great measures—one dealing with electoral reform, the other with finance—had already been introduced.

Mr. Beaufoy, the Gladstonian representative of Kennington, finding himself unable to support the Government on the Budget, has intimated to the executive of the Kennington Liberal Association his intention of not again contesting the seat.

At Bangor, on Wednesday night, Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., and the other Welsh members who have decided to adopt an independent attitude in Parliament, in consequence of the action of the Government with regard to Welsh disestablishment, addressed a large meeting and brought forward arguments to justify their resolve. A vote of confidence in them was passed by a very large majority.

A memorial has been addressed by the council of the Royal Colonial Institute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which objections are urged against the proposal to make personal property out of the United Kingdom liable to the proposed new probate or estate duty. The memorial deals with the proposal from the point of view of the colonies and of persons interested in them.

The annual convention of delegates of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held on Saturday, in Liverpool, Mr. T. P. G'Conner, M.P., president, in the chair. The report, after reviewing recent Parliamentary events, expressed the opinion that the highest interests of Ireland would be most effectually served by a close and constant alliance with the Liberal party. A lively discussion took place on a number of resolutions submitted with reference to the dessenioans in the Irish Parliamentary party. The members of the executive, including the president, were re-elected, and Leeds was fixed as the meeting-place of the next convention.

GENERAL.

Professor Henry Morley, a distinguished editor and popularizer of standard English literature, died at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, on Monday.

Wembley Park, between Willesden and Harrow, was opened to the public on Saturday as a recreation ground. The property belongs to the Metropolitan Tower Company, which is erecting a tower on the plan of the Eiffel Tower at Paris, but on a somewhat larger scale.

At Friday's sitting of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, evidence was given by Mr. Druce, barrister, and secretary of the Farmer's Club, who expressed himself unfavourably to restrictions on agriculture, opposed the institution of Courts for the fixing of rents, offered suggestions for the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and thought the law of distress might also be amended.

The Board of Trade have appointed a committee, with Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., as chairman, to inquire and report whether any amendment of the existing law is necessary with regard to the alleged undermanning of ships.

On Monday the 26th annual Co-operative Conference was opened at Sunderland. The satistics furnished to the conference gave the number of co-operative societies at the close of last year as 1,655, with 1,298,587 members, and an aggregate share capital of £14,556,960. The total net profit on the year's transactions has been £4,678,004.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the explorion at Waltham Abbey Powdet Mills in December last have reported that there exist grave defects in the system of discipline and precaution at those works.

In the Consistory Court of London on Friday an application was made for a faculty to place in a niche of the wall of St. Saviour's, Pimlico, an urn containing the ashes of the late Charles W. R. Kerr, cremated recently at Woking. The chancellor, Dr. Tristram, saw grave objections to honeycombing the walls of a church for such a purpose as this, but would take time to consider his decision.

The London cabmen, who have for some days past been holding meetings with a view to a strike in order to compel the cab proprietors to reduce their charges by 3s. per day, are now on strike, but many cabs are still running, and but little inconvenience appears as yet to have been caused to the public.

At the Newmarket meeting, on Friday, the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes was won by the Duke of Portland's Amiable, Mr. Russell's Lady Minting being second.

The criket match between Middlesex and Somerset at Lord's ended on Tuesday, in a win for the home county by ten wickets. Yorkshire beat Lancashire by an innings and four runs. Surrey beat Notts by an innings and nine runs. Warwickshire added a third win to their record and won their match with Kent by eight wikets. Gloucestershire beat Sussex by eight wickets at Brighton on Wednesday.

At Bow-street Police-court on Friday, Theodule Joseph Meunier was again brought up for extradition, charged with murder within the jurisdiction of the French Government, the allegation being that the accused was implicated in the explosion at the Cafe Very, in Paris, in 1892, and also in the attempt to blow up the Lobau Barracks. A number of witnesses were called with the view of proving an *alibi* for the prisoner, but the magistrate said that this defence could only be properly investigated in France, and he committed the prisoner for extradition on both charges.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Wednesday, Sir John Bridge discharged Mottel Prejeparki, who was brought up on remand for extradition on a charge of arson in Russian Poland, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

IRELAND.

Canon Peacocke has been elected to fill the vacant Church of Ireland bishopric of Meath.

The trial of the libel action of "Pike v. Beamish" for imputing cheating at cards is being continued in Dublin. Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, M.P., was one of the witnesses examined.

A caretaker on a farm from which the last tenant was evicted has been shot at near Liscahane, about four miles from Tralee. Fortunately the man was not wounded, though a number of pellets went through his coat.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

A. Graham, M.D., D. I. G. of Hospitals, Bo. Ret. ; Earl of Lindsay, Mr. V. Benet-Stanford ; Capt. T. Woodgate, R. N. ; Rev. W. A. Hales ; Prof. Henry Morley; Rev. Dr. Richard Morris ; Mr. E. W. Broughton; Baron N. Nay ; Herr Von Schlozer ; M. Johnson; Grand Duchess Ekaterina Michailovna ; Hon. Mrs. Denison ; Miss Eleanor Butcher.

THE marriage of Lady Victoria Blackwood, daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, to the Hon. W. Lee Plunket, is arranged to take place in Paris, on June 21.

MEMORIAL TO DR. BLANEY.

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

ON Saturday afternoon, Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, performed the most interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dr. Thomas Blaney, the ex-President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the late City Coroner, in the presence of a very large and influential gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. A pavilion was erected under the skilful directions of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C.I.E., the Municipal Executive Engineer, opposite the Boree Bunder Station, where the statue is placed in front of the Bazaar-gate garden. The pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity, and the scene was indeed very imposing. The arrangements for the accommodation were perfect, being made by Khan Bahadur Murzban. The pavilion was made as attractive and brilliant as festoons of flowers and evergreens could make it. The honorary secretaries of the Blaney Memorial Fund Committee, who had issued invitations, were Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharumsey, and Dr. B. S. Shroff. Mr. H. Acworth, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Forrest, arrived shortly after five o'clock, and were received by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and conducted to a slightly raised platform where beautiful cushioned-chairs were placed for their accommodation. To the right of Mr. Acworth were Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Vurjiwandas Madhavdas, while the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik were seated behind him. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. S. Rebsch, Major Scott, Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Mr. D. Gostling, Professor P. Peterson, Mr. J. Bristed, Mr. W. Pearson, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharumsey, Chhabildas Lulubhoy, Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, D. E. Wacha, K. M. Shroff, Bamanjee Pestanjee Master, K. R. Cama, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Khunderao Moroji, Shamrao Pandurung, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Merwanji Furdunjee Banaji, Merwanji Rustamji Dalal, Ardeshir Cursetjee Powvalla, Byramji Dorabjee Banajee, J. E. Mody, Pundlik Ganesh, Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Fazalbhoy Meberalli Chinoi, Damodur Tapidas, Edulji Rustomjee Reporter, Muncherji Edulji Morris, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Dr. F. E. Davur, Dr. N. H. Choksy, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Mr. S. E. Gordon, Rev. C. Gilder, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. F. Nicholls, Mr. H. Holes, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. S. W. Smith, Mr. J. Leask, Mr. Alfred King, Mr. C. James, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. A. D. Mody, Shams-ul-Ulma Jiwanji Jamshed Mody, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, Messrs. De Quadros, Kissendas Vullabhdas, Jugmohandass Shamaldass, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jehangir Hormusji Mody Babajee Kashinath, Rustomji F. Wadia, Maneck shaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Rao Nana Moroba, Nana Bapuji, L. W. Mandlik, Pestanji M. Kanga, Pestanji N Wadia, Edulji Dossabhoy Bharucha, Byramjee Fra[illegible] Patel, Dorabjee Pallonjee Powvalla, &c., &c.

In the beginning Mr. Acworth called upon Dr Cowasjee to open the proceedings by giving a sh[illegible] account of the work of the "Blaney Memorial Fund Committee."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who was cordially received, in opening the proceedings, said: Mr. Acworth, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As one of the honorary secretaries of the Blaney Memorial Fund, I may be permitted to give a brief history of the origin and progress of the Fund. But, before doing so, let me, in the first place, thank you, Sir, on behalf of the committee, for your kindness in consenting to preside at this meeting, and to perform the interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of our worthy citizen, whose memory is thus sought to be perpetuated in the city, which he has so long and so honourably served. (Cheers.) It is a matter of great gratification to us all that just at the time when the memorial of the public of Bombay showing their appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. Blaney was being erected within the last few days, the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress was also pleased to recognize his services by conferring upon him one of the most coveted titles of a Companion of the Indian Empire. (Loud cheers.) About two years ago, it occurred to several of the friends and admirers of Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., that the public services to the city and citizens of Bombay rendered by him for over a period of half a century ought to be publicly acknowledged and commemorated, and with that object in view a movement was set on foot by Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, C.I.E., and others, a preliminary meeting being held at the office rooms of Mr. Vurjeevandas, where it was unanimously resolved to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to carry out the wishes of the large and ever increasing circle of the friends and admirers of the distinguished citizen. A public meeting was accordingly called at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, which, as you all know, was numerously attended by all classes of the different communities of Bombay, and it was presided over by no less a distinguished citizen than Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and where several resolutions had been duly proposed and adopted. The principal resolution, it will be remembered, was moved by our well-known citizen, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in a very able, exhaustive, and thoughtful speech, proving the necessity, nay, even the obligation, on the part of the citizens of Bombay, to do something to perpetuate the useful and life-long services rendered by Dr. Blaney to this great city in a befitting manner. An influential committee was appointed with five honorary secretaries to collect subscriptions for the purpose, and I am happy to be able to inform you, Sir, that within a comparatively very short time we were able to collect about twenty thousand rupees and upwards. The subscriptions came in voluntarily, and, in most cases, in small sums, from a large number of people of all castes and creeds, thus showing their regard and esteem for the venerable gentleman, better known in our city as the Jurywalla Doctor. (Cheers.) I should not here forget to mention the services rendered by Mr. Eduljee Dossabhoy Bharucha, who helped the committee in a great measure by collecting a large amount of subscriptions. It was left to the committee to decide the form which the memorial should take, and accordingly at a meeting of the committee, which was largely attended, it was decided to raise a statue which would not only adorn the city, but would also furnish an example to future generations to emulate to do good to the city to which they belong. The honorary secretaries in consultation with the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Jehangheer Cowasjee Readymoney, and other gentlemen, were authorized to entrust the work of making the statue to an eminent artist of Italy, and they, through the agency of a local firm, Messrs. Warden & Co., gave the work to Signor Vella, the premier artist of Genoa. I must not omit to mention here that Mr. Sorabjee Warden, the senior partner of the firm, assisted the committee in a praiseworthy manner in obtaining for us the statue at a comparatively moderate price. He took such a keen, kindly, and personal interest in the matter that he proceeded to Europe to see that the work was satisfactorily carried out. (Cheers.) The statue arrived in good order and was inspected by a committee of the Corporation at the Victoria Dock, and was pronounced to be an excellent work of art, and they recommended the Corporation that a prominent site should be granted for the location of the statue. I must here thank the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on behalf of the committee, for sanctioning, on my motion, this very prominent and conspicuous site for the erection of the statue. Thanks to the indefatigable energy, zeal, and business aptitude of Khan Bahadur Murzban, C.I.E., that within nine or ten days of the sanction accorded by the Corporation, the statue has been erected, and it now only awaits unveiling at your hands. I now formally request you, Sir, to unveil the statue, and to take charge of the same as a gift from the inhabitants of Bombay to the city. I have much pleasure to hand over to you a Government promissory note of the value of Rs. 1,000, which we promised to give for the maintenance of the statue and the ornamental railings which will be put up around it. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman, who was received with cheers, said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is to me at once a gratification and a great honour to have been asked to preside on this occasion and to perform the interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dr. Blaney whom I may, perhaps, call, as far as civic affairs are concerned, the most distinguished citizen of Bombay. (Cheers.) A movement of this sort to erect a statue in a public place of a citizen who is still, and will, we hope, for many years be, among us, is an event which, I believe, I may describe as being absolutely unique in Bombay. You will, perhaps, bear with me for a few moments while I endeavour to trace the cause of this very special distinction. Both the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* have recently given short biographies of Dr. Blaney, and you are aware that he may be said to have passed his entire life in this country. He was, I believe, only three or four years old when he first came out in the good ship Duchess of Athol. Some sixty-eight years have passed since that time. At a very early age Dr. Blaney entered Government service in the humble position of medical apprentice. After twenty-four years' service under Government he had attained in the year 1860 to the post of Apothecary at the European General Hospital, and as such he enjoyed the magnificent salary of Rs. 100 a month. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) In that year he was invalided from Government service, and I cannot refrain from observing that during the thirty-four years which have since elapsed, he has shown, for an invalid, remarkable physical energy. (Laughter and cheers.) In 1860 he commenced his work as a private medical practitioner and, I fancy, found himself at once twenty or thirty times richer than he had been before. There is a gap of eight years between this period and the year 1868, when he was made a Justice of the Peace, and first began to take actual official interest in the affairs of the city. But it must not be supposed that these eight years were idle years. Dr. Blaney's energies as a public writer and contributor to the Press were fully developed during that period. Most of us here have forgotten, if we ever knew, that during those wild years of monetary excitement, which we generally speak of as the share mania, Dr. Blaney's voice was continually, vigorouly and most boldly uplifted against the speculation which was surging through the city. (Hear, hear.) Under the then well-known signature of "Q" he wrote, I believe, from one hundred to two hundred letters, denouncing and warning against the errors of the time. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not attribute to Dr. Blaney any wonderful superiority of commercial or financial knowledge over the business men of the time. No doubt, there were scores who were, if they had given their judgment free play, just as well able as he to admeasure circumstances and foresee results. The remarkable fact is that Dr. Blaney kept his head and they did not, and the reason why he kept his head is, I think, to be found in a characteristic singularly his own, namely, the total absence from his character of anything like monetary greed and of passions or aspirations which can only be gratified by wealth. (Cheers.) The prospect of a rapid fortune had no attraction for him and the lures, therefore, which misled almost all others were vainly dangled before his eyes. (Hear, hear.) One of the newspapers, I think, has lately observed that Dr. Blaney is still a poor man, and, I believe, this is not far from the truth, but he is poor because he has made many others rich. As fast as money has come in to him it has flowed forth through a thousand channels upon others. (Cheers.) It may, perhaps, be not known to you all that one of Dr. Blaney's rules in medical practice has been never to receive a fee from a widow. More than this there has never been a time since he began his private practice that he has not had several widows, not to mention other helpless people, on what may be called his pension list from which year after year he maintained, and has been maintaining, people who have no call on him except that they would otherwise be destitute. Now, before turning to his public life, there is one other period and incident of his private life, to which I wish to call particular attention—a comparatively recent period and incident. Some six or seven years ago, Dr. Blaney, who then lived in Byculla, had his attention drawn to the large number of European and Eurasian children of various ages who were wandering about the streets untended and uncared for, picking up bad habits and training for an evil life. With these waifs and strays of humanity he dealt in his own characteristic way. He went forth into the highways and byways and collected them. He established in his own house a school for these unfortunate children; he engaged and paid for a mistress to instruct them; and week after week and month after month he gathered them under his roof and with fatherly care and wisdom did that for them which their parents, where they had any, neglected to do. You will wonder, perhaps, how he contrived to get them there—the attraction, ladies and gentlemen, was at first of the flesh. He not only provided them with education but likewise with a good dinner every day, and, I fancy, with a great deal more fruit and sweetmeats than were altogether good for them. (Laughter.) Be that as it may, the institution, which subsequently became known as the Blaney Schools, had its origin in this manner. In order to throw his net as widely as he could Dr. Blaney used to pay these children a fee for any other children similarly situated whom they were able to bring to his school. In this way the number of his scholars gradually rose to more than seventy and for six or seven months these children were educated and were fed at Dr. Blaney's bungalow and at Dr. Blaney's sole expense in the manner which I have described. But the numbers rose to a point which made necessary an appeal for outside aid. The appeal was liberally responded to; the school was set up in another house as a separate institution and there, for some two years, it continued to exist and flourish until gradually the scholars were absorbed into other old-established institutions belonging to their several communities or denominations. It is difficult to refer to this most noble work without emotion and without feeling a wish that one could look back in one's own life to any deed of equal charity. Who can say how many young men and young women have owed, and will owe, their salvation from a life of misery and crime to the benevolent and tender solicitude of Dr. Blaney? Whatever honours may be conferred upon him from without, and however great the honour which is conferred upon him to-day, it seems to me that to his heart the prayers and the blessings of the widows and the fatherless to whom he has been a benefactor, will be, and must be, a nobler and richer reward than any other. (Cheers.) You will bear in mind, ladies and gentlemen that all this was done while Dr. Blaney was discharging the duties of Coroner, while he was filling the post of Councillor of the Corporation with an assiduity, which no other Councillor has ever surpassed, if ever equalled, and while he was also engaged in one of the largest medical practices in Bombay; and that it was a work unostentatious, unobtrusive, personal and private. I now turn for a brief moment to Dr. Blaney's public career. As I have said his Municipal life began in 1868, and I am sure that every one of my predecessors can testify as strongly as I can myself to the wonderful zeal and energy which he has devoted to it. We often find it difficult to get a quorum at the Corporation. We find it much more difficult to get a quorum at a committee, but whoever may be present or absent at the one or the other, there is one member upon whom we can always rely and that is Dr. Blaney. My predecessors have probably like myself been often constrained to differ very emphatically from Dr. Blaney's views. But I should be sorry. I should be ashamed to think that, because Dr. Blaney's ways and Dr. Blaney's ends are not always the same as mine, I am not able to discern, appreciate, and honour that which is wise and good in them, and in particular that which always distinguishes him, his vehement burning and overmastering zeal for what he believes to be the true interests of the City. The question of the water-supply of Bombay, ladies and gentlemen, is just now rather a delicate one, to me at least, considering that not a day passes during this or any other hot weather, in which the Municipal Commissioner is not held up to public contumely by every gentleman whose water-pipe or tap gets out of order. (Laughter.) I can assure them that I take their criticisms in good part, and my one anxiety is to make everyone as comfortable as possible. But I cannot on this occasion withhold a reference to the question of water-supply because Dr. Blaney's connection with it is so well-known and has been so eminently valuable to the city. The Vehar Lake was constructed before Dr. Blaney's time, but the existence of the little lake of Tulsi owes, as we know, much to his powerful advocacy. A more abiding title to fame, however, exists in the mighty water-works of Tansa, which were opened by the Viceroy two years ago. We well remember his Excellency's reference to Dr. Blaney on that occasion. The records of the Corporation will show with what resolution and what vehemence against powerful and influential opposition Dr. Blaney advocated the Tansa scheme. The Corporation have put on record their recognition of his connection with it on a tablet erected on the spot. (Cheers.) This record will be abiding, but, ladies and gentlemen, it is not unlikely that another incident of Dr. Blaney's life, indirectly connected with the Tansa scheme, may be ere long forgotton, and that is the part he took when the great question of water-works extension was before the city some eighteen years ago in saving us from the risk of not owning our own sources of supply. A powerful syndicate was formed in 1876 for acquiring the water interests of the city—it was very influentially supported in Bombay and the project had a degree of plausibility about it which rendered its acceptance by the Corporation as an exceedingly probable contingency. The *Times of India* has recently described how Dr. Blaney worked against it and worked against it with success. That he did so is a circumstance we ought all to be grateful for; for otherwise it is probable that we might have been saddled for ever not only with the cost and the upkeep of our water-works, but with the obligation of paying dividends to a private company in addition. I look upon Dr. Blaney's action in this matter as one of his most unquestionable titles to the gratitude of the city. (Hear, hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have already detained you too long, and yet I have made no reference to Dr. Blaney's double presidency of the Corporation, long and gratuitous work on the Town Council, to his catholicity of interest in a hundred great Municipal works, or to his long service as Coroner, an office which he has but recently relinquished. We remember the appreciative terms in which Government thanked him for his services when he resigned the post. All Bombay knows him as the jurywala doctor. (Laughter and cheers.) His work as Coroner and his work as a medical practitoner are, I think, what has chiefly endeared him and made him familiar to the mass of the population of the city. His devotion to his public duties as Coroner, the anxious desire which he has always shewn to meet the prejudices and consult the convenience of households in which death had occurred and on which the disabilities attendant on death have weighed, gave him a signal and a very well deserved popularity as Coroner, and we remember how, when it was proposed to abolish the office of Coroner in this city, a memorial against the proposal was prepared and how numerously it was signed. We, ladies and gentlemen, probably many of us, know Dr. Blaney better as a Councillor of the Corporation than in any other capacity. But it has been his wonderful kindness and benevolence as a medical man, together, perhaps, with these features which distinguished him as Coroner by which he is best known to the people, and in particular to the women and children of Bombay. I am glad to say that the remark made in the *Times of India*, on the 24th ultimo, that Dr. Blaney had received no decoration is no longer true, and it is a happy coincidence that the token of her Majesty's appreciation of his services should be so swiftly followed by the ceremony we are discharging now, which is a token of the appreciation in which his fellow-citizens hold him. (Cheers.) Long may he remain among us to view his statue gazing over these roaring thoroughfares upon the great pile of the civic building opposite; long in that building may he continue with flashing eye and waving arm to roll the thunders of his eloquence over the Corporation. Aye, and if need be, to battle with me and my successors. (Cheers.) It is in the whirlpool of clashing differences and surging opinions that the golden goblet of truth is found. Dr. Blaney and I have often crossed swords in the Corporation. His sword is a sharp one, but I have never found any poison on the blade—(hear, hear)—and it is a true source of gratification to me that it should have fallen to my lot to unveil a statue which adds so much to our very small store of statuary wealth and beauty, and which is raised to so old and so illustrious a citizen. (Cheers.) By that citizen eminent faculties, great virtues, and long years have been devoted to the service of Bombay, and many years of similar service remain, I hope, still to be given. But for many and many a generation after Dr. Blaney and you, ladies and gentlemen, and I have been compounded with the dust whereto we are kin, may this monument look forth over the city he has loved so well, and recall to those who shall come after us a name which they will do well to honour as we do, and inspire them with an ambition to emulate his charity, his zeal, and if they can, his unselfishness, his benevolence, and his ability.

Mr. Acworth then unveiled the statue amidst the loud cheers of the assembly, by pulling a string which removed the screen, and revealed the statue to view.

THE STATUE.

It would be interesting to reproduce here the description of the statue, which had been published in our columns on the 7th ultimo :—

The Corporation were, some time ago, asked to sanction the erection of the statue on a site forming part of the enclosure of the New Municipal Offices, but the sanction was withheld until after the arrival of the statue; and a committee, consisting of Dr. Banks, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, and others was appointed to report on the question. The statue arrived, a few days ago, from Italy by the steam-ship Singapore; and on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo the committee met at the Victoria Dock, where they were enabled to judge of the character of the design and the artistic workmanship of the statue, which appeared to be of an order of merit, entitled to be placed in a prominent position. The statue has been turned out of the best Carrara marble, and stands fully eight feet high, its dove-coloured pedestal being five feet high. With a two-feet basement of Bombay blue stone, the whole structure will be fifteen feet high, costing in all about Rs. 15,000, and giving to Bombay, a true presentment in marble of the figure of one of its most useful citizens. Its execution was entrusted to Signor Vella, a celebrated sculptor of Genoa, through Messrs. Warden and Co., of Bombay. Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, a partner in the firm, at first sent a photograph of Dr. Blaney to the artist, who prepared a model of the statue, which met the approval of the committee. In the course of his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Blaney, at the request of the memorial committee, consented to call upon the artist, and give him sittings. He was accompanied to Italy by Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden who communicated to the artist the wishes of the memorial committee. The result is that the artist has been enabled to execute a statue of the doctor which is true to the life, a remarkable study in proportion and pose. Dr. Blaney appears in a frock-coat, with his right hand resting on his breast, signifying that he has always the interest of the city at heart. The details of the dress have been exquisitely worked out by Signor Bozzoni and Signor Carle Vincy of Carrara. It was at one time intended to place the statue on the foot-path to the south of the Municipal building, facing the Victoria Terminus; but the memorial committee preferred to place it in front of the Bazar-gate garden on the site of the five-lights lamp-post, and offerred to put up four lights on ornamental railings at each corner of the statue enclosure. Owing to the recent introduction of import duties, the memorial committee had to pay about Rs. 700 as customs duty on the statue; Rs. 15,000 have to be paid to Messrs. Warden and Co.; a sum of about Rs. 1,000 have been placed in trust for repairs to the statue in future; and the cost of the ornamental railings, lamps, &c, will well nigh exhaust the total public subscription, *viz.*, Rs. 22,000.

The idea of perpetuating the memory of the services of Dr. Blaney to the city, by erecting a marble statue of him in his life-time, originated, it is believed, with Mr. Varjivundas Madhavdas, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, and other native friends of the doctor. A preliminary meeting for the purpose was held at the residence of Mr. Varjivundas Madhavdas, at which a provisional committee was appointed for calling a public meeting. The latter was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 2nd July, 1892, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. In opening the proceedings Sir Jamsetjee said that Dr. Thomas Blaney had ceaselessly devoted himself to the service of the public in various capacities; in consequence of which he had earned the gratitude and approbation of his fellow-citizens, as evidenced in the demonstrations of enthusiasm exhibited in the hall by those who had come there. Foremost among the many endearing and engaging qualities the good doctor possessed were his ability and remarkable versatility. Bombay was indebted to him for the conspicuous part he took in the formation and completion of its water-supply schemes, its improved system of drainage, and the material benefit it derived by his mastery of matters connected with the health and sanitation of this populous city. The high and coveted distinction either of a statue or a bust, conferred on such an esteemed man, would conduce to stimulate the younger generation of the city to emulate, by exerting their best endeavours, the example set them by Dr. Blaney. On the motion of Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, it was resolved that "this meeting desires to give public expression to its high appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered to the City of Bombay by Dr. Thomas Blaney." A representative committee consisting of over a hundred persons, was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, with Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, A. M. Dharumsi, and Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and B. S. Shroff, as honorary secretaries, to the memorial fund, to which about Rs. 8,000 were subscribed on the spot, and which now amounts to Rs. 22,000.

Mr. J. E. Mody, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Acworth, observed that they were thankful to the Commissioner not only for his kindly consenting to unveil the statue, but also for the very eloquent address in which he had eulogised the yeoman services of Dr. Blaney to the Municipality of Bombay, for more than a quarter of a century. It was but, therefore, fit that the Municipal Commissioner should preside at a public function of the recognition of the services of the worthy citizen.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla then proposed a vote of thanks to the committee of the Blaney Memorial Fund and the honorary secretaries of the committee who had carried out the wishes of the subscribers of that fund in a manner which spoke a great deal in their favour. The assiduous and energetic way in which they did their work deserved their thanks. He also proposed a vote of thanks to Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban for his disinterested zeal and labour to promptly erect the statue on the site.

The proposition being carried by acclamation, Dr. Cowasji, in replying on behalf of the committee and the secreteries observed that what they had done was only a labour of love.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks accorded to him, said that, as observed by Dr. Cowasji, it was a labour of love to him also in presiding on that interesting occasion.

A grand-daughter of the Khan Bahadur then stepped up the platform, and presented a superb bouquet to Mr. Acworth and garlanded Mrs. Forrest The assembly then dispered.

A GAZIPUR DACOITY.

At the Allahabad High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji, the last appeal in connection with the cow-killing riots in the Gazipur district last year came before the High Court on Wednesday. Mr. Strachey, barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Alston, barrister-at-law, for the appellants, eight in number. After hearing counsel their lordships passed the following order :—

Ram Khilawan, Udrau, Ram Daur Rai, Sith' Rai, Mahabir Rai, Chamru Rai, Jagmohan Das, and Sheobaran were convicted of offences under sections 146, 325, and 395 of the Indian Penal Code. They received each one lump sentence of three year's rigorous imprisonment. The offences were committed on the 19th of July, 1893, at Nehia Tal. One Azimulla, a Mahomedan, was sending four cows and a calf to Pahitia in charge of two ahirs and a chamar who were tenants of his, and also under the direction of one Rahmat Ulla, who was going to Pehitia. When the party with the cows reached Nehia Tal, which was dry, an armed crowd of some three hundred or four hundred Hindus crying out "Gau goha," seized the cows and took them away. The cows were subsequently recovered by the police on the 21st of August. Some members of the crowd attacked Rahmat Ulla, and one of his arms was broken, and he fell on the ground. One or two persons in the crowd who were near him protected him from further injury, and he seems to have been helped for some distance on his way home by members of the crowd. The crowd was an armed crowd, and it had assembled with the object of taking by force and carrying away cattle in charge of Azimulla's men. There is no doubt that the crowd effected that object and that any resistence to the crowd would have been useless. These men have been convicted by the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the Assessors, on practically the evidence of three witnesses, one or more of whom speak to these men. The witnesses, to whom we refer are Setal Parsad, Thakur, and Raghbir. There was another witness who appears to us to have been of the same class as the three men we have just mentioned, and that was Ramdin. We see no reason to doubt the evidence of any of these four witnesses. The men who have been convicted are proved by the evidence of one or more of these witnesses to have been members of that crowd. The crowd was there to commit dacoity, and that being the object of the crowd and that object having been carried out, each man belonging to that crowd was liable to be convicted of dacoity. In our opinion the conviction was right. The only question is as to the punishment. There is no doubt that dacoity is a serious offence, but in this case it appears to us that with the exception of the action of one or two men in the crowd in attacking Rahmat Ulla, the crowd, although making a show of criminal violence, did not proceed to the perpetration of any actual and specific act of violence, and we also bear in mind that the persons who protected Rahmat Ulla when he was attacked were not the persons who were with him looking after the cows, but some members of the mob. These men were convicted by the Sessions Judge on 5th December, 1893, and the sentences passed on them would consequently run from that date. They had been three or four months in custody before trial, and we think that we can deal with some leniency with this case. We alter the sentences in each case from one of three years' rigorous imprisonment to one of two years' rigorous imprisonment to date from the conviction in the Sessions Court.

THE FEROZEPUR ARSENAL SCANDAL.

The following are the details of the Ferozepore Arsenal Scandal. On the 7th December, 1892, one Parsa, Kabari, of Ferozepore, who was in custody on a charge of receiving stolen property, informed the deputy inspector of police that a large number of stolen arms were hid in his shop in Suji Bazar, Ferozepore. Parsa took the police to the shop of which he was co-owner, with two other men, Parshadi and Hazari, and pointed out a false wall in the inner room. The wall was broken down and no less than 86 Government rifle barrels and 107 actions were discovered. Parsa then further showed the police 53 barrels wrapped up in cloth and concealed in a thermantidote in the compound. These barrels were proved to have been condemned arms brought into Ferozepore Arsenal to be destroyed. The story of the kabaris was that some five or six years before the discovery three of the European conductors at Ferozepore Arsenal commenced a regular traffic with them in old rifle barrels, locks and actions, using their subordinates as go-between. The arms used to be smuggled out of the arsenal in tiffin baskets. The arms were subsequently sold in small quantities to Pathans. This story was subsequently corroborated by native subordinates employed in the arsenal, one Ghasi, a "browner" especially giving very clear and detailed evidence. This man stated that some five or six years before the inquiry a conductor asked him to look out for people who would buy barrels and locks. Ghasi had repaired some locks for the accused some days before, and so he asked them if they would buy barrels from the arsenal. They said they would take as many as they could get. He informed the conductor and took him to the kabaris in the bazar, with a box containing 20 locks complete, which were sold to Hazari and Parshadi for Rs. 33 and some odd annas. Two or three days afterwards the conductor told him to send the kabaris "to take away the barrels." The kabaris came, and a regular traffic ensued, in which two other conductors were also concerned. The shopmen used apparently to pay Rs. 100 per dozen for barrels, Rs. 50 for martini locks, and Rs. 20 for Snider locks. The arms were afterwards sold to Pathans at an enormous profit. In consequence of this evidence Hazari and Parsa were charged before the Sessions Judge of Ferozepore under Section 413, Indian Penal Code, with habitually dealing in rifle barrels, actions and locks, being Government property, knowing the same to be stolen. Mr. Bird found the accused guilty and sentenced them to 10 years' penal servitude. The kabaris appealed to the Chief Court, and the sentence was reduced by five years, the Chief Court Judges remarking that great as the offence of the accused was, that of the dishonest subordinates of the arsenal, who tempted them to the crime, was far greater. Acting under the advice of the Government Advocate, the Government took no steps against the conductors till the trial and appeal of the kabaris had been disposed of.

THE SANCTITY OF THE GANGES.

With regard to the prophecy of the fate of Hardwar which we referred to yesterday, it may be pointed out that according to Hindu sacred writings the special sanctity of the Ganges comes to an end in 1895, after which the Nerbudda will become the chief sacred river of India, and will so continue for ever. In 1835 the people near Jubbulpore assured Sir William Sleeman that the waters of the latter stream were already so much more sacred than of the Ganges, that to see them is sufficient to cleanse men from their sins, whereas the Ganges must be touched before it can have that effect. We are now on the eve of the completion of the period of the Ganges' sanctity, but so far as we can see and from all we can gather of the religious feelings of the people, there is no diminution among Hindus of reverence for the river which has claimed their special veneration for so many centuries. Nor is it easy to believe that the enormous interests bound up with the shrines and sacred cities on its banks can be lightly disposed of, and that the priests and people concerned in their reputation will suffer, much less aid in divesting these holy places of their immemorial sanctity, and the diversion of their worshippers to a distant region and a rival river. At the same time we are so ignorant of the religious feelings and the religious movements that sway the people, that we cannot be certain that the knowledge of this event is not widely spread even among the most ignorant classes, and that the change is not accepted and prepared for. It may easily prove that the mysterious marks on the mango trees which have been puzzling us here and agitating some of our friends at Home, are in reality only a signal or warning that the day is at hand when the sanctity of the great river which sweeps through Behar will pass away for ever. If the prophecy which we quoted yesterday of the impending destruction of Hardwar should be realized owing to the agency of the Gohna lanpslip, it may result—taken in conjunction with the undoubted declaration of the sacred books regarding the Ganges—in bringing about a change in the religious habits of the people which would have the most far-reaching consequences.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

Sir Charles Warren will shortly arrive home from Singapore, on the expiration of his five years' command. It is said that his period of office has been a most beneficial one for the Straits Settlement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The disaffection and sense of general insecurity in Burma, referred to some days ago, is reported to be spreading from Rangoon to the districts. A Rangoon correspondent declares that confidence can be restored only by the conversion of the Chief Commissionership into a Lieutenant-Governorship, as the charge is too great for a Chief Commissioner to control.

Captain E. Coryton Graham, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, arrived at Ootacamund, on Friday, the 25th ultimo, and assumed charge of his appointment as officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, Madras Army. There is every probability of this officer being appointed to the Head-quarters Staff of the Southern Army Corps, as an Assistant Adjutant-General, on the introduction of the Army Reorganisation scheme, the date of which has not yet been definitely fixed.

The sixteen Battery elephants have done very well at Mooltan, in spite of the heat, since their arrival some two years ago, and the move, which was regarded at the time as a risky experiment, has been successful enough to warrant its repetition. Care is taken to protect the animals from the sun, and they are worked lightly in the hot weather, so there have not been any casualties. Sugar-cane, their staple food, being not a prominent crop in that district, was short at times, but the elephants are all in fair condition.

A general court martial will shortly assemble, at Lucknow, for the trial of Private Dunne (Royal Irish Regiment), who, when acting as regimental storekeeper, shot Private Lacey of the same corps in connection with a dispute about a blanket, claimed by the latter. Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Little, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, will be president of the Court, assisted by two Majors, four Captains, and two Lieutenants.

A district court-martial assembled, at Lucknow, on the 23rd May, for the trial of Private Brichall, of the East Lancashire Regiment, on various charges of offering violence to his superior officer. He was found guilty, and sentenced to fifty-six days' hard labour. On the 21st, there was a district court-martial, at Sitapur, for the trial of Private G. Purdy, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, for striking his superior officer. On being found guilty, he was sentenced to one hundred and twelve days' hard labour. Finally, at a district court-martial, held at Cawnpore, on the 21st ultimo, Gunner C. West was convicted of (1) striking his superior officer, and (2) escaping from his escort. He got fifty-six days' hard labour.

The heat in Lucknow, and throughout Oudh, is described as quite without any precedent during recent years. From very early morning the hot winds commence and continue without a full until close on ten at night, when there is a moderately cool atmosphere until a little after day light. The general health, however, is said to be very fair, although a good deal of influenza, colds, and whooping cough are about, both in the town and district.

The chief topic of the week (ending May 16) in Hongkong was the outbreak among the Chinese of a disease which is called the 'Black Plague.' The sanitary department have been taking vigorous measures to stamp it out, but it still continues to spread. A great many deaths from it have occurred from Canton, at which place it had prevailed for some time previous to its appearance in Hongkong. Dr. Rennie, of Canton, in a letter to the Hongkong Sanitary Board, describes the disease as similar to that known as the Great Plague of London of 1665. The symptoms are—with or without premonitory warnings in the shape of malaise or chill, there is a sudden onset of fever rising to 105° or over. There is much headache and cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor. In from twelve to twenty-four hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, armpit or groin, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg; it is hard and exquisitely tender. With or without a decline of the fever the patient sinks deeper into a condition of coma and dies usually at the end of forty-eight hours or sooner. If six days are reached recovery is hopeful. The glandular swelling shows no signs of suppuration. In some cases epistaxis or vomiting of blood occurs; petechiœ appear in a few cases, but no regular eruption.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Australian explorer, whose arrival at Nampourg, our frontier station on the Bhamo-Chinese border, was recently announced, is evidently a born rover. Though he is but thirty-two years of age, we believe, he has managed to achieve a lifetime's allowance of strange adventure already, and to combine this with the study of a scientific profession in the intervals of his wanderings. In 1882-83 he traversed on foot, as a common "swagsman," the entire continent of Australia from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. This walk of 2,000 miles he performed in 120 days, entirely alone and unarmed, and it was spoken of not extravagantly by the *Times* as "one of the most remarkable of pedestrian achievements." After this Dr. Morrison was sent by the Melbourne *Age* as special correspondent to New Guinea—an expedition which ended disastrously; for in October, 1883, he was speared and left for dead by the natives at the foot of Mount Owen Stanley, inland from Port Moresby. For many months Dr. Morrison carried the point of a wooden spear in his body until it was cut out by John Chiene, the Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to which seat of learning Dr. Morrison had gone to complete his medical studies. Graduating in Edinburgh in 1887 Dr. Morrison went next across the Atlantic as an emigrant on an emigrant steamer to Philadelphia, and travelled in the States, and West Indies. On his return to Scotland he received an appointment in the great Rio Tinto mine in Spain, of whose elaborate medical establishment he was for nearly two years the Senior Medical Officer. Having travelled widely through Spain he went to Morocco, and was sometime medical attendant to his Highness the Sherif of Wazan in the sacred city of Wazan. He then returned to his home in Australia, and was appointed Medical Superintendent of Ballarat Hospital, which position he left last year to travel in the Philipine Islands, Japan, and China. Among other items in Dr. Morrison's travelling career may be mentioned the accomplishment of the longest canoe voyage ever done in Australia, and a voyage before the mast in the capacity of able-bodied seaman on a brigantine engaged in the South Sea Island labour traffic, which he undertook in order to judge for himself of the true state of affairs in regard to the trade commonly known in Australia as "black-birding."

His latest journey from Shanghai to Bhamo is certainly not the least of the exploits of a traveller who seems literally to have expunged from his vocabulary the word impossible. The route altogether was just under 3,000 miles, of which the last 1,600, from Chungking, were made by land—and of this distance 1,050 miles were covered by Dr. Morrison entirely on foot. He attained during this land journey an average rate of thirty-one miles a day, counting marching days only, or throwing in halts an average of twenty-five miles a day. One may thus arrive at some ideas of his powers as a pedestrian. Dr. Morrison made the journey quite unarmed, and even without such impediments as a watch, compass, or field-glass. Knowing no Chinese himself, and having no servant or interpreter through whom he could communicate, he had to throw himself entirely on the goodwill of the people. It seems very remarkable, and a sign of how foreign intercourse with China must be making its way, that under these circumstances he was able to accomplish the journey with no other difficulty but the physical labour of the march. The Chinese appear to have appreciated the confidence with which this solitary, unarmed traveller trusted himself amongst them. He was treated with courtesy by the officials everywhere, and expresses himself as charmed with the kindness and good nature shown towards him by the people, who flocked to see the foreigner pass. These jottings were gathered from a correspondent who was one of the first to meet Dr. Morrison on his arrival on British soil; but it is hoped that it will not be long before he himself gives the world a full history of his most remarkable and adventurous journey.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Information reaches Jellalabad from a reliable source that some two months ago, a number of influential men of Maimana sent a memorial to the Russian Governor at Panjdeh, saying that as the Amir treats them with harshness, they would unanimously help the Russians if the latter had any desire of capturing Maimana. The fact, it is said, leaked out, whereupon the Amir sent some troops from Shahburghan, Indki, and Takhtapul, who surrounded Maimana and arrested fifty-two of the ringleaders without opposition.

These fifty-two prisoners reached Kabul on the 14th May, and are awaiting trial. The rumour, that was current some days ago, of fighting between the Russians and the Amir's soldiers near Maimana, was based on the above facts.

The marriage "khatnah" of Shahzada Muhammed Umar Jan came to a close on the 15th of Zikada (the 18th May). The Khans and chief guests were given shawls and lungis, and the city was illuminated for four nights, and the guests were invited to a supper, but the Amir could not personally view the processions owing to an attack of gout. The guests have since left for their homes.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Bangalore and Coimbatores a brisk to rapid fall at Cawnpore and Allahabad and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Allahabad, Calicut-Cochin and Coimbatore, and south-easterly to north, westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Goa, Bellary and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Akola, 28 at Nagpur, 26 at Karachi, 24 at Rajkot, 22 at Malegaon, 20 at Khandwa and Secunderabad, and 18 at Amraoti and Sholauur. The maximum temperature is form 5° to 11° above the normal at Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddaph, Bellary, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Sholapur. Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubulpore, and the minimum 5° 8° in excess at Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Karwar, Nagpur, and Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Coimbatore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Mysore, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and at Rajkot, Veraval and Ahmedabad. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Goa and Ratanagiri. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is in an unsettled condition, and rain is probably falling there. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin is slightly unsettled and is likely to become squally and rainy. The cloud proportion is increasing in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and conditions are favourable for local scattered showers. In the Bombay Presidency local scattered showers are probable.

P.S.—Colombo reports over an inch of rain (1·20,) overcast sky, a rough sea and strong south,westerly winds with velocity of 16 miles an hour. The weather in Ceylon and in the adjoining seas is very unsettled. The barometric difference between Colombo and Aden has considerably increased since yesterday, thereby indicating that a moderate to strong monsoon wind is blowing in the Arabian Sea.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st June, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·719
Temperature of the Air	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	93·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·6
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	289

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 2.

From Liverpool.

Clan Sinclair s—12 cases chemicals other sorts, Panday and Co; 50 crates empty sodawater bottles, E Mahomedally and Co; 50 crates empty sodawater bottles, Maneckjee Poonjajee and Sons.

From Glasgow.

Clan Alpine s—20 cases ale, The Bombay Co.

Australia s—100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From London.

Peninsular s—14 cases printing papers and ink, G Claridge and Co; 3 cases medicine and 106 cases medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.

Chyebassa s—60 drums terpentine, S Noorbhoy; 7 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 6 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co; 18 cases medicine, P Jugjiwan; 67 cases provision, M Kooka and Co; 100 drums turpentine, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co.

From Antwerp.

Bhopal s—62 bales straw boards, L A S Dawood; 279 case window glass, Tyebjee Ebrahimjee.

Benares s—12 cases playing cards, N H Cassam.

Drachenfels s—3 casks glassware, S Abdoolally; 27 cases glassware, Ebram Nanjee; 125 cases candles, E Allybhoy.

From Bremen.

Bhopal s—70 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Aston Halll s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—6 cases glass-boards, A H Kurrimbhoy; 6 cases medicine, C Tingcombe and Co; 33 bales papers, H Robitsek and Co.

From Hamburg.

Bhopal s—70 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 2.

For Liverpool.

City of Dublin s—3,624 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Asia s—179 cwts turmeric, D Maneckjee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 31 bales hemp and 37 bales coir yarn, K Khooshall, 155 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 100 cwts coiryarn, T Lowjee.

Iran s—100 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow.

Asia s—1,000 cwts bone meal, Mooljee Jamal.

For London.

Peninsular s—10 casks chutney, M P Batha and Co; 726 cwts fishmaws, P Dhanjee; 32 cwts ramputree, Esmall Peerbhoy; 25 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 57½ cwts black pepper, P Govindjee.

For Hull.

Etolia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 22,800 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co

Mikado s—205 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee.

For Hamburg.

Starlight s—3,006 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 990 bales cotton, 2,009 cwts linseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 403 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 475 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 320 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

St. Regulus s—3960 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Asia s.—6500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers;

For Genoa.

Iran s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed and 600 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Stura s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 35 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

St Regulus s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Commander s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1505 cwt rapeseed and 3660 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

St Enoch s—2000 cwts rapeseed Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Barcelona.

Evelyn s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Evelyn s—109 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Trieste.

Evelyn s—143 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165½ bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Port Stephens s—804 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Chyebassa s—189 bales cotton, R Luchmondas

For Shanghai.

Azamor s—100 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 107 cwts sandalwood, Juna Kika; 90 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, The Jubilee Manufacturing Co; 16 bales twist, The City of Bombay Manufacturing Co.

For Kobe.

Azamor s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Yokohama.

Azamor s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—June 1.

Bert, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Aden.
Jones, Lt Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Ferguson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Shikarpur.

DEPARTURE—June 1.

Braid, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Hildebrand, Major, R E, on furlough, to England.

May 2.

Leslie, Lt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, to join, to Bellary.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not desayed, Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The references made by Signor Crispi to Austria-Hungary and the Triple Alliance in a recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies have, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, produced less impression than they would have done had they been made at a moment when official and public attention were not so much engrossed by events in this country itself.

Even the Ministry for Foreign Affairs happens in this instance to be immediately concerned in the partial domestic crisis now pending. I have, however, been able to ascertain that the Italian Premier's speech is not taken quite literally in authoritative quarters here. It must be remembered that there has already been a certain amount of free speaking among the members of the Triple Alliance. Indeed, in Prince Bismarck's time many less cautious utterances were made than those contained in Signor Crispi's speech. Moreover, a good deal has lately been said in one quarter and another about the possibility of Italy leaving the Triple Alliance, and it is thought probable that on this occasion Signor Crispi was not sorry to turn the tables and to moot the eventuality of the Alliance being broken up by Austria-Hungary. Then, it is pretty clear ftom the account of the proceedings in the Italian Chamber that nothing short of a stirring address on the part of the Premier would rouse the House to that pitch of enthusiasm which was required to secure a majority. Count Kalnoky knows from experience that it is not easy to address a Parliamentary assembly on foreign politics without running the risk of giving umbrage to one's friends. Some of his recent discourses in the Parliamentary delegations gave rise to inferences which were entirely foreign to the Austrian Minister's intention. As a matter of fact the present European situation is such that it cannot easily affected by any Parliamentary speech, and in existing circumstances, when a Continental statesman emphasises his appeals to the national representatives by a momentary departure from diplomatic reserve, it by no means follows that explanations will be required. When Prince Bismarck wished to exercise pressure on the German Parliament in order to secure the passing of his last Army Bill he resorted to means similar to those used by Signor Crispi, and pointed to the possible contingency of Germany having to defend herself simultaneously against the attacks of two of her neighbours. Signor Crispi hinted at the same eventuality, only in this case one of the neighbours happened to be an ally. But the Italian Premier mitigated his statement by expressing the conviction that even, outside the Triple Alliance, Austria would maintain her former loyal attitude towards Italy, and I do not think there is any disposition here to put an evil construction on his further observations.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

A defensive alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria is, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, the latest project of the Bulgarian Government; and the idea it encouraged, no doubt, by the cordial manner in which the Sultan treated the question of the Bulgarian schools in Macedonia.

A few days ago. M. Stambouloff published in his organ, the Svoboda, a detailed plan for a permanent alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria. He there proposes that a defensive union shall be entered into by the two States; that the frontier duty shall be entirely abolished between the two countries; that Bulgarian officers shall be admissible into the Turkish Army, and that Bulgarians may enlist as private soldiers in the Turkish Army; and that, where two-thirds of the population request it, Bulgarian bishoprics shall be established. Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff, the writer assures us, warmly approve of this plan, and the hope is expressed that the Sultan will also recognise the great advantages to be derived from such an alliance. It is added that, as time is now precious, the opportunity for action should not be lost. The idea is interesting, and it reflects no discredit on M. Stambuloff to have thought out and suggested such a plan; but there is, I fear, not the faintest probability of its being realised. No doubt, both Turkey and Bulgaria would be strengthened by a Military Convention, but it is a question whether such would be the opinion in Constantinople. If, however, Turkey could be brought to see the advantage of it, and if some portion of the project were eventually to be resolved upon, then the vexed question of the recognition of Prince Ferdinand would first require to be settled. Indeed, some people will be inclined to suppose that this is the real object M. Stambuloff has in view in proposing such an alliance. Against the success of this ambitious aed patriotic project Turkish supineness is not the only thing that militates, for the attempt to form a Turco-Bulgarian Alliance may rouse Russia into abandoning her reserve, and thus nip the Bulgarian statesman's scheme in the bud. In any case, the project is interesting, if only as showing that Bulgaria now sees in Turkey a friend and possible ally, though but two decades ago there was nothing the Bulgarians so fervently yearned for as to shake off the Turkish yoke.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

The Vienna corresspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed that intelligence has been received from Belgrade showing that a popular rising was apprehended in Servia. Great excitement prevails throughout the country owing to the arbitrary and oppressive acts of the Government. A Ministerial order had been issued prohibiting the holding of meetings to protest against the reinstatement of ex-King Milan. Such meetings were to be dispersed by force of arms, and those attending them arrested. The Servian Radicals, however, had resolved to hold meetings, a number of which were fixed for Sunday, May 20, when sanguinary conflicts were anticipated.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on May 11 :—The *Novosti*, and one or two other leading journals, are of opinion that it now only remains for King Alexander to follow the example of his father by abdicating. That is the only way, say these journals, that an internal convulsion is to be obviated. King Alexander is described as a merionette puppet dancing to Austrian wire-pullers. Austria is warned that she will not be allowed to censummate her intrigues in the Balkan kingdom. Her ultimate object is perfectly plain to Russia, who, if the other Powers remain quiescent, may be compelled to intervene alone to prevent the absorption or disintegration of the Slav kingdom by a Teutonic Power. Of course the advice here given as to the necessity of the King's abdication means that the present "impossible situation in Servia" can only be made possible by the placing of a Karageorgievitch prince on the Throne.

ENGLAND, SPAIN AND GIBRALTAR.

Some striking words on the possession of the Straits of Gibraltar formed the concluding passage of an eloquent speech which the Conservative statesman Senor Canovas del Castillo delivered on Monday, May 14, in the Spanish Cortes in the debate on the Melilla campaign. He was maintaining that the Sultan of Morocco was the best friend and ally of Spain in the Mediterranean, and that the present *status quo* could not be altered by any Power in the world. He said :—

Does any one believe—I am aware that some people fear it, but for me these are idle fears—does any one believe, I repeat, that England could without any trouble seize Tangier? Does any one believe that if Great Britain attempted this protest would not be raised in Europe, and that one of the most disastrous naval wars that humanity has yet known would not ensue? Has Russia been able to establish a foothold on the Bosphorus? Is there any nation so ignorant of events in the world at large that through caprice or ambition—generous ambition, if you will—or patriotism, or a consciousness of its naval power, as to face all possible international difficulties in order to embark on the enterprise of impeding the absolutely free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar? Let patriotic and enthusiastic spirit talk of the keys of the Straits of Gibraltar! Those keys will never be held by any one nation. The free passage of the Straits being absolutely necessary for the purposes of the whole world, no one will ever be sllowed to hold the keys. If any nation should succeed in holding both shores at once for a time, the force of events and the requirements of mankind would speedily be too strong for any victor of the moment.

There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever among the garrison at Nowshera, seven cases altogether having ended fatally. On the cause of the epidemic being inquired into, it was found that out of ten wells from which water was being taken for drinking purposes, seven were more or less contaminated with impurities. These were forthwith shut down, and since then there is said to have been a marked amelioration in the condition of the troops, pointing to the water being the source of the infection. Notwithstanding cases like this writes the Allahabad paper where the cause seems to be clearly indicated, a cautious person would hardly be inclined to say that we are much nearer the bottom of the typhoid mystery. Here and there we may be able to point to a specific source of (probable) infection; but let anyone look at the question from a broad point of view and consider if the prevalence of typhoid is not from the point of view of accepted medical theories becoming more of a puzzle as time goes on.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE following is the text of a letter forwarded by Mr. Henry W. Cannon, the president of the Chase National Bank, in New York, in reply to an invitation to attend the recent International Bimetallic Conference in London. Mr. Cannon, it may be mentioned, was one of the American delegates to the Brussels Conference. The letter is interesting as an expression of New York financial opinion on the question :—

"I regret that business engagements will prevent my accepting the kind invitation of your council to participate in the demonsration and conference on international bimetallism to be held at the Mansion House, London, on May 2. The proceedings of your meeting will excite great interest throughout the civilised world. It is, I believe, now generally conceded that the responsibility for the solution of the silver problem rests upon the people of Great Britain, and the other nations look to your Government to settle the status of silver as a money metal and to decide whether or not the mints of the various nations shall again be opened to its coinage, or wherther the demonetisation of the white metal shall be complete and continuous. International conferences and monetary commissions, composed of the most learned and distinguished men in monetary science throughout the world, have met during the last few years and discussed the statistics of trade and of the precious metals. Unquestionably the intelligent and exhaustive inquiries which have been made by the various conferences and commissions have been of great service in increasing the knowledge of the people of the world as to the uses of metallic money and as to the relation of gold to silver. Unfortunately, however, no practical result so far as the use of gold and silver as money upon a common international basis has been reached, and the determination of Great Britain to continue a gold monometallic nation has done much to discourage those who believe that it is for the best interests of mankind to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money at a common ratio, and the United States has been compelled to close its mints to the coinage of silver and to adopt gold monometallism. It has been charged by the opponents of international bimetallism that the United States is particularly interested in the silver question because it is a large producer of silver and wishes to provide a market for that product. It is true that the mines of the United States are capable of producing annually from fifty to sixty million ounces of silver, but silver mining with us is purely a private enterprise, in which the Government has no pecuniary interest, and has been carried on as an important industry in only six of the forty-four States comprising the Union, and in three territories. Taken as an industry, it is insignificant when compared with the other products of our great country. Our enormous agricultural, manfacturing, and commercial interests employ the great majority of our people, and they need an annually increasing amount of money to properly transact their business and conduct their enterprises. In this country the sentiment is almost universal that both gold and silver should be used as legal tender money if a common ratio can be established by international agreement between the principal nations of the world. From our standpoint the interest of Great Britain in the re-establishment of a ratio between gold and silver is identical with that of the United States, only greater in degree, for if gold is to be the sole money of the civilised world, and if silver is to be abandoned as a money metal, what will be the value of the immense stock in India and the East, and silver coins now in circulation and held by the great banks of Europe as basis of the redemption of outstanding notes?

How can a stable rate of exchange be fixed and maintained between gold and silver under existing conditions? It would seem that the citizens of Great Britain have a greater and more vital interest in the stability of such exchange than any other nation in the world by reason of her complex and extended commercial relations. If the Government of Great Britain is willing to suggest a practical plan looking to the use of both gold and silver as money on some ratio to be fixed by international agreement, the Government of the United States will co-operate and assist in every possible way in carrying out such a plan, and the result will undoubtedly be of incalculable benefit to mankind."

The following letter, from the "Times" commercial article of May 17, refers to the reduced demand for remittances to England :—

SIR,—I would like to draw attention to the falling off in the amount of rupee paper held in London since the beginning of the year. According to Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co's circulars, it has fallen from 2,511 lacs on Jan. 1 to 2,390 lacs on the 1st inst. a diminution of 121 lacs. Compared with the amount outstanding when the mints were closed the dimiuntion is very much larger. As the transfer of rupee paper from London to India affords a means of remittance to India in competition with Council bills the low price which is being obtained for the latter must be partly due to this cause. It with be remembered how, in the end of June last year, the price of Council bills was unduly forced up by the speculative movement of rupee paper in the opposite direction. I cannot help fearing—though I am told on high authority my fears are groundless—that this may indicate a desire on the part of European investors to put their capital out of the reach of rupee fluctuations and a growing distrust in the future of Indian money; and, possibly, a similar process may be going on in a less visible form, but perhaps to a greater extent, by the increased remittance of savings to England, and by the exchange banks and others reducing, as far as they can, their holdings in the uncertain currency. Can it be wonderd at if the public have little confidence in the future of Indian money when the Government itself has not announced any definite policy regarding it, but is apparently trusting to the chapter of accidents to determine what shall be the future monetary standard of our great Indian Empire? Yours obediently,

L. C. PROBYN.

AN ESCAPEE'S ROMANTIC STORY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph tells a story of thrilling dramatic interest, which, he says, has just come from Siberia. Thirty-eight years ago, in a little Russian village, a peasant laid, after having taken more vodka than was good for him at a wedding, entered the church. Having prayed at the images for a while he thoughtlessly put the waxcandles in his pocket, and left. He was arrested shortly after leaving the church, and condemned to penal servitude in the mines of Siberia. His parents pleaded for mercy but in vain, and the lad, who was only eighteen a. the time, was sent to Siberia with a gang of criminals from all parts of the country. After a march of several months Rykoff made a dash for liberty. During the first week of his escape he nearly perished of hunger. After many ups and downs, he obtained work from a farmer, saved a little money, and finally settled at Tomsk, with a passport which belonged to a deceased workman, whose name he assumed. After this he lived the life of a good citizen, and married into a respectable family. His sons and daughters grew up and married in time, and quite recently at a little festive gathering of his relations, at which the anniversary of his wedding day was being celebrated Rykoff narrated the story of his life to his wife and children. The story moved his hearers to tears. It was meant only for his near relations, and no strangers were present. Early one morning a few days later, however, a gendarme entered Rykoff's bedroom and arrested him on a charge of running away from the mines of Siberia, conveyed him to prison. By the advice of his lawyer the old man drew up and sent to the authorities a petition suing for pardon, on the ground of the long lapse of years since his escape, his blameless life in the meantime, and the various amnesties proclaimed by the Czar in favour of convicts. The petition produced an impression on the officials, and Rykoff was set at liberty. On further consideration, however, it was decided to bring him to trial. In court he related the story of his life fully and frankly, throwing himself on the mercy of his judges. Justice, however, was inexorable, and Rykoff was condemned to be sent back to the mines of Siberia, and kept in penal servitude. Before leaving the prison where he is now confined he is to receive a severe flogging.

THE *North China Mail*, of May 16, says :—There has been very little news of interest during the week, except what concerns the outbreak of what is called 'the Black Plague,' a disease which after causing a great mortality in Canton, has now borken out in Hongkong.—Some interesting particulars concerning the assassination of a Corean political refugee at Shanghai have been gleaned from state documents recently published. It appears that, early in the spring of 1892 the ringleader of a gang of hired assassins went to Japan with the intention of securing the persons of Boku Eko, Kim-ok-Kiun, and four other refugees, and of shipping them home to Corea either alive or dead. From the moment of his arrival in Japan, he endeavoured by various means to ingratiate himself with the intended victims of his plot, especially Kim and Boku. While watching for an opportunity to carry out his scheme, he obtained two accomplices in November, 1893. To them he pretended that he had obtained the Corean King's authorisation, through Ming Eisho, Minister of War. Thenceforth these two men continued actually in the pay of Li Isshoku. It was Li's original intention to bring Kim and Boku together, and seize them simultaneously. But the two refugees, not being on good terms with each other, seldom met, and consequently Li determined to induce Kim to pay a visit to China where he might be secured or despatched with greater ease.

THE MANGO TREE MYSTERY.

FURTHER OPINIONS.

THE *Spectator*, discussing the alarm it created by its recent article, notes that "the view of the present situation in India which we felt it our duty to publish last week has been received for the most part, as we hoped it would be, as a warning of a possible, though not certain, danger to the Empire of the gravest kind. Here and there a writer has raised the cry of 'newspaper sensation', which in the mouth of the ignorant is natural and perhaps justifiable; but the experienced who have discussed the paper have usually done so under a sense of responsibility." It concludes thus: "The present danger, as we believe it to be, or 'scare,' as opponents quite as competent as ourselves are inclined to suppose it may pass away and be forgotten; but some day, we may rely on it, the word will go round again throughout India, and the 'Empire' be again restricted to the range of its artillery. No precaution we can take, no line of action we can follow, will make the smallest difference, for the conflict is between two radically different civilizations, and Asia will wait to haul down our flag as she waited to haul down the eagles of Rome. . The 10th of May is passed in safety, but the fatal Ides will nevertheless arrive."

"THE CROWN FOR ERRONEOUS OMNISCIENCE."

The *Saturday Review* deems the authors of the alarmist cry "at best entitled to something like the crown for erroneous omniscience which was earned by Thackeray's Jesuit Father. For the untoward event among the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra did not occur on the day predestined, but two or three days earlier; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, in any way to connect it with the alleged tree-smearings in Behar." It nevertheless perceives the dangers of the situation, and it points out that "if that mutiny—which, as we have said, every one who cared to know has long ago known to be always with us as a possibility—should at any time turn out to be a fact, its blood will, if not wholly, yet in great part, be on their heads. If therefore, the British public is really stirred by a cry, whether ignorant or speculative, of 'Wolf' let it take the best means of keeping that wolf from the door. And of such best means there are two only—to hold the sword always sharp and ready, the loins always girt, the lamp always lit in India; and to set the face as flint against faddists in England."

"SENSATION HAS DONE LITTLE HARM."

The *National Observer* thinks "the sensation has done little harm, if it has reminded the public of certain facts as to the present situation in India, which are grave enough. There are symptoms more serious than the mud-plastering of mango-trees, and they have not been disregarded by those who have been following the progress of events in our great Eastern dependency with intelligent interest. In point of fact, what the engineers of the scare did, rather cleverly, was to put together, in one very vociferous and emphatic article, the various points which have been less clamorously commented on by well-informed publicists at odd times during the past year or two, and by the Indian Government itself in official statements. And the sum of these is that all is not well with the native population of the "Kaisar-i-Hind's dominious."

VERY PERCEPTIBLE SYMBOLS OF DISCONTENT."

The *Speaker* remarks: "We decline for the present to treat the tree-smearing as if it were the writing on the wall in Belshazzar's palace; we think that the facts and their import have been perverted and exaggerated; and we are certain that for Englishmen dealing with Indian affairs the scared, panic-stricken attitude is dangerously undignified. On the other hand, though we do not believe in mystic signals and thickening plots, we are by no means disposed to take an optimistic view of the situation in India. There is no need in prophecy to discern some very perceptible symptoms of discontent; and the native Press, open-mouthed, voluble, and hard-hitting, has at any rate not joined the conspiracy of silence."

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

In response to a special cable of inquiry, the Secretary for India has received a telegram in reply from the Viceroy to the effect that the insubordination in the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra, referred to in Parliament on Thursday, was confined to two companies, was not of a serious nature, and was not accompanied by violence. The cause of the disturbance was entirely unconnected with caste or religious feeling. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 11: "Further heavy taxation now seems inevitable, and is being awaited with the greatest anxiety in view of he prevailing disquietude amongst the natives."

The *Times* in its article on Indian Affairs, says:—The control of India by public outcries in England has taken a new departure. A fortnight ago we pointed out the danger of trying to manage India by Commissions or special inquiries sent out from home. The unexpected development which this tendency received last week had not even the simulated air of sanity which a public Commission can give to any folly of the hour. It took the cruder form of an attempt at government by scare. The not uncommon and harmless religious practice of marking trees in India was magnified into a political portent; and a leading weekly journal gravely instructed the Indian Government and the British public as to the military aspects of the situation. The bedaubed mango stems in Behar have made a deeper impression on the average British newsreader than the recent sacrifice of Indian interests to Manchester clamour, against which all India is indignantly protesting.

The excitement which the occurrence has created in England is not altogether the result of the causes, true or false, assigned for it in the Indian Press. It arises in some measure from the fact that large secions of the British people are convinced that our own action has of late been sufficient to give rise to uneasiness, if not to actual danger, in India. We have harried the Indian Government, and alarmed the Indian races, by all the novel apparatus of Commissions and special inquiries, granted to conciliate Parliamentary groups of votes, but, with a single exception, entirely paid for by the Indian Exchequer. There is not an Englishman in India, and scarcely an Englishman who cares, anything about the matter at home, who does not feel that we have of late been acting wrongly by the Indian peoples. Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all, and any unusual occurrence in India is magnified into a portent of the dangers which we ourselves have provoked.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J R McCullagh, B
Major J G Morris, B
Mr A W Trethewy, B Cov
Mr F H Barrow, B Cov
Mr S S Thorburn, B Cov
Mr F W Fox, B Cov
Mr A J Gillman, B
Mr R H Morse, B
Mr A Grant, B
Mr E C Cotes, B
Mr J McKee, B
Mr B Bonah, B
Mr C L Taylor, B
Mr L R Fraser, B
Mr W H Shortt, B
Mr J S Forbes, B
Mr J H Lane, B
Mr T R J Ward, B
Mr W W Jones, B
Mr R N Burn, B
Mr R Nathan, B
Mr A Joyce, M
Mr R Hood, M
Mr S M Fraser, Bo Cov
Mr F P Quinlan, Bo
Col H S Stewart
Col W W Biscoe
Col A G Hutchins
Lieut-Col J A Little
Lieut-Col S C Turner
Major W O Harris
Capt S C Gough
Capt C J Mellis
Capt W D Gordon
Capt G F W St John
Capt F C Grant
Lieut E W Wall
Lieut B H Rooke
Lieut C W Tribe
Lieut R L Carnegy
Surg-Lieut-Col T Robinson, Med Estab
Surgn-Capt F E Murray, Med Estab
Surg-Capt A E Roberts, Med Estab

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg-Capt J Murray, B Med Estab, 3 mo MC
Mr W N de Lange, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C without pay
Mr E St G Kaye, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC without pay
Mr H F P Hall, B, 5 mo MC
Capt C Jackson, 4 mo
Capt G S Kerrick, 3 mo
Capt G S McD Elliot, 3 mo
Hon Capt J H Smith, 3 mo
Lieut M J Tighe, DSO, 6 mo
Surg-Major W Conry, Med Estab, till Jan 11, 1895

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F S Coplestone, B Cov
Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, B
Capt F C Logan-Home

IT is, the *Pioneer* thinks, to be regretted that the new fortified post at Chilas was not allowed to be known officially as "Fort Daniell" in memory of one of the bravest officers who gave his life in defence of the North-West Frontier. As it is a stone slab over the entrance bears the inscription "Fort Daniell," and this at least should be allowed to remain. In years to come Chilas may prove to be one of the most important posts on the Kashmir border, for the Khagan route must be opened out eventually as giving the quickest line of communication with Gilgit and the line of the Hindu Kush. A Pamir scare this summer would probably suffice to ensure the immediate construction of a good military road over the Babusar Pass. Until that scare comes, the authorities will probably rest content with the more circuitous and difficult route over the Kashmir passes.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline,"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

WHAT WE OWE TO CAPTAIN MAHAN.

THE following are some extracts from an admirable important leader in the *Times* :—

The arrival in the Thames of the United States warship Chicago, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Erben and commanded by Captain A. T. Mahan, affords a fitting opportunity for paying a friendly compliment to the United States Navy and doing honour to the greatest living writer on naval history. An influential and representative committee has been formed for the purpose of inviting Admiral Erben and the officers of the Chicago to a public banquet to be held in London at an early date. This may be regarded as in some measure a return for the cordial and profuse hospitality offered last year at New York to the British Squadron which attended the Columbian naval review: but more particularly it is designed as a special compliment to the great writer who has told the epic story of British naval achievement as it has never been told before. The materials for a naval history such as Captain Mahan has composed are from the very nature of the case derived mainly, though not exclusively, from English sources; and they have been dealt with not inadequately, from the mere chronicler's or annalist's point of view, by a succession of English writers. With very few exceptions, however—the most noteworthy of which is that of the distinguished naval officer whose name very properly appears on the committee formed for the purpose of entertaining Admiral Erben and his officers—English writers on naval history have been content for the most part to record events without investigating their causes. It has been reserved for Captain Mahan to disengage and expound, almost for the first time, the principles of what might be called the philosophy of naval history. His profound grasp of naval strategy in its widest and deepest significance is acknowledged by all competent students of his works; but this is not all. He has introduced into the study of history an entirely new conception—that of "sea power" as such. . . .

It is an interesting speculation to compare the influence of ideas and events on the course of human affairs. "Der Gedanke geht der That voraus," as Heine says, the thought goes before the deed; and the events which seem to move the world are, after all, only the practical embodiment of ideas antecedent to them. It is a commonplace to trace back the French Revolution to its ideal germ in the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau. Sir Henry Maine has shown how profoundly and yet almost unconsciously the influence and inspiration of Rousseau have impregnated the conceptions of popular government now dominant in the world. The influence of Adam Smith in the latter part of the last century, of Bentham in the early part of this century, on public legislation and polity is almost incalculable. Hence it is no paradox to say that the forces which really move the world are often better expressed in the form of ideas than in the form of the events which embody them. If this be so, it is impossible to exaggerate the effect of the introduction into men's thoughts and purposes of so pregnant and potent an idea as that of "sea power;" nor would it be altogether absurd to conjecture that the publication of Captain Mahan's two great works, "The Influence of Sea Power upon History" and "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire," may hereafter be regarded as among the really crucial and moving events of our time.

It is not, however, to be supposed that Captain Mahan wrote his works with the direct object of inspiring Englishmen with a sounder and deeper appreciation of the real sources of their country's influence and power in the world; on the contrary, his primary purpose manifestly was to awaken in his own countrymen a sense of their inheritance in the future dominion of the sea. But the influence of great ideas is limited neither by national boundaries nor by the immediate purpose of those who propound them. The wind of thought bloweth where it listeth. If Rousseau and Bentham betweem them could fashion the framework of modern Democracy in accordance with ideas which, to say the least, were partially false, and to say the most, were only of limited application; if Adhm Smith by expounding the true sources of the wealth of nations could determine the whole course of financial policy in this country for at least a century; if Karl Marx by an imperfect and one-sided analysis of the nature and functions of capital has been able to inspire one of the most potent social impulses of our time; who shall venture to gauge the ulterior influence and effect of such an analysis and exposition of "sea power" as Captain Mahan has given to the world? Already this influence may be discovered by those who have eyes to see in almost every direction. Many of us can recollect when "natural selection" was a new phrase and a new idea. "Evolution" is a a conception which in the memory of men not yet old has migrated, as Bacon would say, from the theatre to the market-place. The word "survival," together with the whole range of ideas associated with it, is still almost a novelty, first coined, if we mistake not, in the mint of Mr. E. B. Taylor. Yet if these words were expunged from the language and the ideas expressed by them were banished from the minds of men, the business of current thought could hardly be conducted at all. It is already the same with the conception of "sea power." It is not yet five years since the first of Captain Mahan's books mentioned above was published. To have talked of sea power even at the time when the Naval Defence Act was passed, would have been to use a new-fangled phrase for an idea which then had practically no existence. At this moment, on the contrary, the conception of sea power, its nature, its sources, its responsibilities, and its conditions already constitutes the whole basis of our naval thinking, and is fast coming to be recognised by the nation and its rulers as the only true foundation of our naval policy. This we owe directly to Captain Mahan, and almost to Captain Mahan alone. Hence the entertainment to be offered to Captain Mahan and his brother officers is not merely the renewal of a family gathering inaugurated last year at New York—though in that aspect alone the occasion is invested with a rare suggestiveness—it is the spontaneous welcome offered by the nation to the great writer who has told the splendid story of its naval achievements with a literary dignity worthy of its magnificent theme, with a philosophic and strategetic insight which, while it explains the fate of nations in the past, goes far to determine it in the future, and with a potency of practical suggestion which has convinced Englishmen once for all that sea power is and must for ever remain the articulus stantis aut cadentis Imperii.

ADMIRAL SIR T. SYMONDS ON THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL SIR T. SYMONDS, writing to the *Times* (May 16), observes that no mention is made in Parliamentary debates or returns, or even elsewhere, as to our guns, the state of which is so alarming, and must end in disaster if at war with France and Russia, or France alone. He says:—"We mount 300 and odd muzzle-loaders in our obsolete vessels, units of our whole naval force, and only ninety-six breechloaders in our twenty-four modern armoured battleships and four in Hero and Conquerer, total 100 heavy guns, besides thirty-two in the altered obsolete Devastation, Thunderer, &c.—Total, 132 heavy guns. Thus we have only 132 best guns, B.L., to 300 and odd M.L.—the worst of guns. This is most deplorably dangerous. The French mount about 202 breech-loading heavy guns, and the Russians 109, total 311, to our 132! All their other guns are breechloaders; ours muzzle-loaders!" Continuing, the writer says:—"Beyond the breechloader being, as a gun so superior to the muzzle-loader, the fact that all our newest battleships are armed with them as well as the war vessels of all other nations, and our replacing the muzzle-loaders by breechloaders in many obsolete ships, seems to prove it inconcontestably, and there is the exceeding difficulty in reloading the muzzle-loader under the fire of quick-firing guns (if it be possible), which can pelt the loaders at the port and muzzle with bursting shells eight or ten times in a minute."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—It might be suggested to Mr. W. S. Caine since he is concerning himself so actively with the administration of Criminal Justice in India, that he should ask the Secretary of State a question or two about the trial of the Junagadh rioters, which, according to the telegrams has just been concluded. The riot took place last July, and we forget how many months ago a special Court of Sessions was constituted to try it. This court consisted of a Mahomedan gentleman, a Hindu Statutory Civilian, and a Parsi President. We presume that all three members have been engaged on not inadequate allowances for the work which they have just managed to complete, and if that is so, it would be very interesting to know what these salaries were and what the total cost of the trial has been. Will Mr. Caine or Mr. Naoroji ask for the information? The figures would probably have an interesting relevance to the question of the greater cheapness of native agency, bearing in mind that in other circumstances the case would probably have been tried by an Assistant Political Agent at next to no cost at all. It is comfortable to hear that the decision is said to have given satisfaction to all parties. That is not always the way with criminal judgment; but it would be hard to have got anything less than perfect satisfaction for the time and money.

THE QUEEN'S UNIFORM.

THE old complaint that the Queen's uniform, even when it is worn by her soldiers, is not properly respected was (says the "Saturday Review") repeated in the debate on the Uniforms Bill. It is one with which we have every sympathy; but we have little confidence that any Act of Parliament could remove its cause. The objection is not to the uniform, but to the wearer, and is an inheritance from times when the soldier was habitually spoken of as a drunken blackguard by his own most famous leaders, and when a certain tipsy rowdyism was cultivated as becoming the military character. A prejudice which is dying out, but still lingers on, was established against the soldier, and nothing is more difficult to remove than a feeling of this kind. Another complaint with which we have much less sympathy was also repeated in the course of the debate. It was said that officers do not wear their uniform sufficiently, and that their reluctance is taken as a sign that they are ashamed of it. With all due respect to the mother of Parliaments, this is no better than nonsense. Officers go in plain clothes to many places partly because they do respect their uniform. Can anybody think that the uniform of Her Majesty's Guards would be in its proper place at a music-hall on the back of an officer? Most of us think not, and yet gentlemen are not to be forbidden to relax themselves in those palaces of delectable amusement. Again, the human mind revolts at the notion of a captain of hussars in uniform with an umbrella up—and the regulations forbid the outrage. But are officers who wish to drop in at the "Rag and Marlinspike," or to visit their friends, to be subjected to the risk of becoming wet and muddy without protection? The question of expense, too, must be considered. The bill which Messrs. Knopf and Stecknadel sent in for the uniforms of Lieut. Wellesley Ponto, of the 120th Queen's Own Piebald Hussars, is only a legitimate exaggeration. Many officers have to go to church with over £100 worth of tailoring and gold lace about them. Even a comparatively rich man does not like to put all that in case to be spoiled by rain—and that is why the regiment often stays away from church. Undressed uniforms are still much dearer than plain clothes, and, as to campaigning dress, can one conceive of an officer and a gentleman walking, into a drawing room in a Norfolk jacket, kinck erbockers, and patties, or to church, or to a theatre, or to his clubs? The uniform is for parade or work, and the plain clothes for those times when an officer is a gentleman with other gentlemen.

"J. P. for British Guiana" writes in the "Morning Post," of May 16:—"In the Colony of British Guiana, in South America, it is no uncommon thing to meet a coolie striding along clad in a head tie, babba, and a tunic, of which he is very proud. Not only have I seen medal ribbons, but noncommissioned officer's chevrons or good-conduct badges. The facings and buttons are left on the garments in spite of all that is asserted to the contrary by the War Office folks in the House of Commons. I have recognised many individual regiments, and the tunics in greatest demands are those of the 5th Lancers and of Highland regiments. Large bales of tunics are constantly sent out for sale in the Colony, as it has a large population of East Indian coolies. Uniforms Bill ought to put a stop to this.'

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

MR. THEO. H. DAVIES, writing from Sundown Hesketh Park, Southport, to the Times (May 16 says:—Sir,—On the 12th inst. there appeared in your columns a brief telegram regarding recent elections in Hawaii. May I in a few words explain the import of that telegram? It lays bare, in all its nakedness, the nature of the temptation by which it was sought to seduce the American people to take possession of a nation to which they had pledged themselves in friendship. Five commissioners went to Washington early last year and tendered to the United States Government the sovereignity of Hawaii. They stated that the Hawaiians were dissatisfied with their native monarchy and desired annexation to the United States. After much inquiry, Mr. Greasham publicly declared in a State paper to President Cleveland that the Commissioners did not represent the Hawaiian nation, that the revolution had been accomplished by fraud and force, and that United States officials had been parties to it. Thereupon President Cleveland informed Congress that the United States were bound in honour to make reparation. During the last year and a quarter the Government of Hawaii has been administered by nineteen white men, who assumed control by vote of a mass meeting held in Honolulu. They are men of good social and commercial standing, but they have never consulted the natives nor the people of any class outside Honolulu. Hitherto these gentlemen have steadily refused to put their position to the test of an appeal to the people. Finally, they have felt themselves compelled to make some show of constitutional deference, and the following is their scheme; The provisional Government summoned the nation to vote on May, 2 for eighteen to a convention in which they also and their council delegates (nineteen in all) would sit and would hold the majority. They further permit every man to vote who has been either a soldier or a policeman for the last four months, or a resident for the past year, provided that he is not an Asiatic, and provided that he will first take an oath to vote for them! This grotesque election has actually taken place, and the result was announced in your columns on Saturday last. I learn by cable that on the Island from which the commissioner were sent to Washington, out of a possible 3000 Hawaiian voters 2812 refused the qualifying oath; and a later telegram informs me that the natives have almost unanimously abstained from voting. The provisional Government has beem pronounced illegitimate by the President of the United States, it has received recognition from no other Power, and the nation whom it professed to represent has utterly repudiated it. If this Government continues to maintain itself, it must be largely by the votes of policemen, soldiers, and Portuguese immigrants, many of whom had not seen Hawaii when the revolution took place."

THE BISLEY MEETING.

ON May 12 the prize list for the Bisley Meeting, to be held in July, was issued by the National Rifle Association. The total value of the Queen's series is £2420 in 600 prizes, 100 of these, however, of £1 each, being reserved for tyros who have not hitherto attained distinction at the great rifle meeting. The competition will again be fired in three stages, the Queen's gift of £250 going to the man who makes the highest aggregate with his sixty-six shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, and 900 yards. The contest will extend over five days. The conditions of the St. George's competition—always regarded as standing next in importance to the Queen's among the Volunteer series—have been altered from last year. Then it was a single range contest at 600 yards, but this year the men who score highest at 600 yards will shoot a second stage at 800 yards (ten shoots, the Challenge Vasc and prizes immediately following it going to those who score highest in the two stages. There are to be 250 prizes in the series, worth £845 in all. In these and other Volunteer competitions retired men of long service will be allowed to shoot and take prizes on an equality with those still serving, with the single exception that the Queen's Prize itself must go to an efficient. The Sir James Whitehead Challeng Cup—a new prize given by the Volunteer Patriotic Fund, to commemorate Sir James efforts to complete the equipment of the Volunteers—is to be competed for by sections of your men, each battalion being allowed to send three sections, but not more than one prize going to a battalion. The men will be allowed to fire as many shots as they can in one minute at 200 yards kneeling, and again at 500 yards prone. The Duke of Westminster's field-firing contest for teams of ten will this year offer three prizes, instead of one only; but the Prince of Wales's, the Alexandra, and Martin's and other Martini-Henry competitons show little or no change, while two or three minor series for the Volunteer weapon have been added to the list. For shooting either with the Lee-Metford or Martini-Henry rifle or carbine there are the Brinsmead Challenge Cup, the great new Imperial Prize, the Evelyn Wood, the General Eyre, the Lloyd-Lindsay, the Defries, and the United Services Cups, some of which are for regular troops and the Navy only. The Royal Cambridge, the Loder, and Yeomanry Cup are for regular and auxiliary cavalry using carbines; and there are many series for military breechloaders, to include other than service arms, and for sporting guns, and the more perfect but delicate weapons classed as "any rifles," as well as for revolvers. The number of prizes and their value more than equal the number and value in 1893, and will afford plenty of opportunity for the skill of marksmen, civil as well as military, in the fortnight of the meeting's duration.

INTELLIGENCE reached the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, at Cowes, on May 16, that the Valpyrie cutter, formerly belonging to Lord Dunraven, and sold by him to an Italian gentleman, has foundered off the coast of Africa, with the loss of all hands. The Valgyrie, after which the yacht which went to America to sail against the Vigilant last year was named, was well-known on the South Coast yachting stations, and the report of the catastrophe has occasioned much regret. She had been sailing against the Prince of Wales' Britannia in several recent Mediterranean regattas.

A NEW monthly periodical with the title of "Foreign Languages" is announced for publication on June 1st, by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons. Besides some entirely original features, and a vairety of useful information of special interest to students and tourists, the magazine will contain practical discussions on the best methods of learning foreign languages; dialogues in French, German, Spanish and Italian as reading practice, with copious foot notes; commercial letters, &c. The price will be two-pence.

"DIRECT" LITERARY DEALING.

MR. J. K. JEROME, being invited to address the annual meeting of the Newsagents' and Booksellers' Union, which has this year held its conference at Edinburgh, spoke his mind pretty freely upon several topics of interert to the trade. It was a pleasure, he said, to meet with business men and talk about the business side of art, because in the circles in which he usually moved they wrote books in order to protect their individuality on the public; and they ran magazines and newspapers as the lark sang, because they could not help it. (Laughter.) One got tired of that aspect of the subject, and wanted to look at the other side, and in that manner the author and the publisher and the reading public were all very much in one boat. (Laughter.) The secretary had suggested to him some very Utopian ideas about doing away with the middleman, but the question remained, as one of them put it to himself, what they were going to do with him when they did away with him. He would have to go into the workhouse, and come upon the taxes, (Laughter.) They might imagine "A Window in Thrums," with Mr. J. M. Barrie selling "The Little Minister" over the counter, with a label over his shoulder, "Why pay intermediary profits? Buy of the maker;" and they might have Mr. T. P. O'Connor and himself running up and down the Strand selling their papers and magazines. But the question was too Utopian for himself, and he left it to the secretary to deal with it.

INDIA AND OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.

"C. E. D. B," replying to Captain Troughton's letter on the above subject, says:—"It is only fair to the British Museum, as well as to the India Office, to point out that Captain Troughton would have done better to consult the library or record branch of the latter department for publications relating to India. Theoretically, the British Museum ought, perhaps, to contain the official publications of every part of the Empire, but the vast accretion of books which this would entail would be a serious practical difficulty. For many years great pains have been taken to perfect the collections of both official and non-official publications in the India Office, and despatches have from time to time been sent out charging the local governments to exercise all vigilance in depositing one copy at least of every printed work in the office in London. At the present moment the collections there are, I believe, as nearly perfect as is practicable. Moreover, there is an obvious convenience in having these publications stored on the spot where, if further information be desired, there is an expert staff of Anglo-Indians competent to render explanations and supply the most recent official data. An analogous case will be found in the library of the Colonial Office, where there must be a large collection of detailed Colonial literature which it would be impossible for the British Museum to attempt to set up in duplicate on their own shelves. It seems to me all that the Museum people can fairly be expected to do in the case of works published by the Indian and Colonial authorities abroad, is to secure those that are of Imperial and general importance, leaving those of mere local interest to be sought for in the official libraries."

THE LONDON CABMEN'S STRIKE.

THE agitation of the London cabmen for a reduction in the rate of hire culminated, on May 16, in a large number stopping work until the owners consent to let out cabs at a minimum rate of 15s. per day. The strike is apparently chiefly directed against the Cab Proprietors' Association, which includes nearly all the large cab-owning firms in the metropolis. Most of the smaller owners have, it is stated, conceded the men's demands. On behalf of the owners it is put forward that it costs 15s. a week each to provide horseflesh for cabs, and this is independent of forage, which has been high in price lately, the wear and tear of cabs, the rent of stables, the wages of horsekeepers and so forth. It is pointed out that while the effect on the boycotted owners may be serious, as it leaves some two or three thousand horses in their stables "eating their heads off," the inconvenience to the public is exceedingly small.—The cabs working at the union rates are ticketed to that effect. Some hundreds of men gathered on the Embankment, on May 16, and then marched to Hyde Park, where speeches were made. "Pickets" had been placed outside the various cab yards, but no serious disturbances took place anywhere. One driver who was plying for hire without the permission of the union had his cab overturned and his leg broken. A meeting of cab proprietors, on May 16, decided that the union proposals could not be entertained.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL delivered an address on "The Responsibilities of Empire, to a large and enthusiastic meeting of Unionists at Norwich, on May 15. Having out-lined the characteristics material, moral, political—of the Empire as entrusted to this generation, he drew special attention to the fact that within fifty years churches and pastors of the Christian religion have been set up all over Australia, South Africa, and North Amerrca, as well as in India and over many a barbarous country. Proceeding, he catalogued the responsibilities with in the Empire in respect of law and order, library, material prosperity, and security against internal and external aggression, and our responsibilities in external affairs, calling special attention to the fruitful development of trade beween our Colonies and foreign countries, while he concluded by pointing out our duties in administration in foreign policy, and in a complete and true scheme of national defence. Sir George took occasion to show the utter inadequacy in deeds of wordy promises of the present Government in all these matters, and especially in regard to their naval programme. Finally, he showed how the Government, by continually introducing new bills which they knew they could never pass, were clearly guilty of the grossest obstruction, which effectually deprived the House of Commons of its constitutional right to discuss many most important and pressing problems of Imperial policy.

THE WELSH POLITICAL REVOLT.

MESSRS. LLOYD-GEORGE, Frank Edwards, D. Thomas and Herbert Lewis, four Welsh Liberal members who had revolted against the precedence given by the Government to London and Scotch legislation over the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, addressed a Liberal meeting at Bangor on May 16, giving reasons for the line of action they had pursued. Mr. Edwards maintained that what the Welsh people needed was an assurance that the Disestablishment Bill should be pressed through the House of Commons this Session and sent to the House of Lords. Mr. Lewis pointed out that the Newcastle Programme placed Welsh Disestablishment next after Home Rule, but the Goverdment had not adhered to that arrangement. Mr. Thomas said the attitude he and his friends had adopted did not necessarily mean hostility to the Government. It depended on the Government whether they became hostile to it or not. Mr. Lloyd-George expressed the opinion that if there had been an independent Welsh National Party, years ago in the House of Commons the Government would not have dared to insult the Welsh people with such a Disestablishment Bill as had been introduced. A resolution, approving the action of the four members, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

IT was intended that Sunday, May 27, should be observed as a day of special intercession for the discontinuance of the opium trade between India and China.—Speaking, on May 15, at a meeting of the Wesleyan Temperance Society, Highgate, the Rev. Dr. Wenyon, from China, stated that at Hong Kong he had seen only Europeans drink, but the Temperance cause was prospering there, He had been for thirteen yeass in charge of a hospital in China and found that opium was the greatest of all physical curses. "Poor men often sold their children and their wives to obtain it. It was "simple nonsense" for people to come back from China and say that opium did no harm.

IN connection with the recent inquiry in the House on the part of Sir Wilfrid Lawson as to the origin of certain titles, the following amusing letter appeared in the *Times* of May 9:—Sir,—Your readers may be interested, in view of the motion Sir Wilfrid Lawson recently made in the Commons House of Parliament, to learn the origin of the Lawson baronetcy. I take the following from John Denton's account of Cumberland, as noted up by Richard Gilpin, 1688 or thereabouts, and published in 1887:—"Sir Wilfrid Lawson purchased a baronet's patent and died December, 1688, leaving his estate and honour to Sir W. L., his grandchild." From other sources of information, I believe the price paid was £2,000, a considerable sum two hundred years ago. Your readers will thus see that the honour, like the Garter, had "no d—d merit about it." Yours, &c., Richard S. Ferguson.

A TELEGRAM, dated Ghazipur, 30th May, says:—The smearing of mango trees has appeared at Birun Police circle, in the Ghazipur district. Hitherto no importance has been attached locally to the affair. Some slight suspicions attribute the smearing to the people of Nepal, but no meaning can yet be attached to it.

JUDGMENT IN THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOT CASES.

JUNAGADH STATE *vs.* VALANMIA KASAMMIA AND SEVENTY-TWO OTHERS.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Special Court, composed of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, R.S. Tipnis, and Saiyed Nooroodinkhan :—

This is a case in which 73 Mahomedans, out of 77 originally arraigned, 3 having been acquitted and released, and one having died during the course of the trial, for reasons separately recorded, are charged under 38 counts, with having committed the offences of disobeying lawful orders promulgated by a public servant, of using criminal force to deter public servants from discharge of their duty, of being members of an unlawful assembly, and of rioting and having, either directly or constructively in the course of that rioting committed the offences of murder, voluntarily causing hurt, and grievous hurt, house-trespass, house-breaking, mischief by fire, theft, dacoity, and the offences relating to trespassing, injuring, and defiling Hindoo places of worship with intent to wound their feelings and insult their religion. The story, which the prosecution seek to prove for the purpose of establishing these charges, is, in its main incidents, irrespective of the individual complicity therein of the accused persons, scarcely denied on behalf of the defence; and it is, therefore, not necessary to discuss the evidence bearing on the general features of the case with the same detailed particularity as it would otherwise have been incumbent upon us to do. In considering the evidence on this part of the case, it will be sufficient if we first state the facts which can be found, and the conclusions which can be derived from the proof adduced by the prosecution, and then proceed to indicate the points in regard to which exception has been taken on behalf of the defence.

The city of Patan, where the riots, which from the subject matter of this trial occurred, is the city celebrated in history as the seat of the famous shrine of Somnath, which was thrice destroyed by the Mahomedans, and thrice re-built before it was finally reduced to ruins in A. D. 1706 by the orders of Aurangzebe. The celebrated Ahilya Bai, widow of Holkar, however, built in A. D. 1783 at a little distance from the old one, the new temple of Somnath, which still exists and draws numbers of pilgrims to the city under the ministration of the Sompura Brahmins who assert divine appointment as priests of the shrine ever since its foundation. The country round Patan is full of memorials of Shrikrishna, and to devout Hindoo there is no more holy pilgrimage than to a spot to the east of the city near the union of three beautiful streams, Saraswati, Hiranya, and Kapla where they join the ocean. According to Hindoo religious tradition this is the spot where the body of Krishna was burnt after he was shot through the foot by a Bheel huntsman, while sleeping under a pepal tree near Somnath, and is thence called Dehotsarg. At the present time there is on this spot a cluster of holy places. 1, Bhuria Bava's *Mandir*; 2, Balaji's Mandir; 3, Mahaprabhuji's *Bethak*; and 4, Gajanan's *Gumpha*, and several of the charges in this case relate to the defilement of these temples, and the murders of the Bavas and priests in charge of them. While thus full sacred traditions to the Hindoo, Patan has also memories of greatness and glory for the Mahomedan. After the invasion of Alag Khan Sirka in A. D. 1,300 Mahomedan supremacy prevailed. Afterwards on the downfall of the Mogul power Patan was usurped by the Kasbatis, and was ruled at different times by the Shaikh of Mangrol and the Rana of Porebunder, till the gallantry and statesmanship of Diwan Amerji finally acquired it for the Nawab of Junagadh in A. D. 1765. As might be expected from so chequered a history, Patan bristles with Hindoo and Mahomedan holy places side by side; and it speaks not a little for the strength of the influences that make for good will and harmony among men, that in spite of such prolific causes for religious dissension, the Hindoo and Mahomedan of Patan have lived together for a long series of years without their differences regarding their sacred places finding vent in tumult and disorder. About two years ago, it was, however, thought desirable to refer the disputes between the two communities for investigation to a Commission, spoken of in this case as Colonel Hunter's Commission, composed of that officer, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, and Mr. Runchoodlal K. Desai. As some times happens, the appointment of such a Commission appears to have had the effect of lending either side to exaggerate their pretensions as much as possible, and of generating a bitterness and intollerance, before unknown out of the acerbities of discussion. The Taboots or Tajias of 1893 fell at or about the time, when it was believed that the Commission had concluded its labours, and the Junagadh Darbar considered it desirable to take special precautions for the preservation of order and peace during that Mahomedan festival, and more particularly on the day of the immersion of the Tajias—viz., the tenth day of the Mahomedan month of Mohurram, corresponding to the English date, the 25th July 1893.

After issuing instructions on the 13th July, 1893, to Mr. Motilal Visvanath, Assistant Police Superintendent of the Ajab Division, in which Patan is included, the Dowan sent an order (exhibit F.) dated 14th July, 1893, to the Police Superintendent himself, Mr. Lallubhai Hathesing, directing him to proceed personally to Patan with such number of approved policemen as he might deem necessary. This order further required time to ascertain beforehand the way by which the Tajia procession usually went, and by which the Taijias were taken to be immersed; and it furnished him with a map of the places where the Mahomedans were free to drown the Tajias according to the recommendations of Colonel Hunter's Commission. These measures were to be carried out without allowing it to become known that they were taken in pursuance of the Dewan's letter. The order further pointed out that as there was no prohibition to let the Tajias be immersed in the place where they were immersed during the two previous years there was no reason to suppose that any dispute would be raised by the Mahomedans, and similarly as it would follow from the above arrangements that the Tajias would not have to proceed towards Dehotsarg nothing would remain to offend the feelings of the Hindoos. By a separate order, dated the 20th July, 1893 (exhibit K), the Superintendent was authorized to promulgate all such notices, and prohibitory orders as he might deem necessary for the preservation of order. Mr. Lallubhai, who was an Inspector of Police in the British police force, before his services were lent by the Government of Bombay to the Junagadh State about six years ago, proceeded to Patan on the 21st July, and was followed the next day by his Special Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Manuel V. Vaz, with a body fifty additonal policemen from the Junagadh city force. In consultation with Mr. Motillal, the Ajab Assistant, and the two Vahivatdars, and the two Munsiffs of Patan and Veraval, who had been directed by the Dewan to render all assistance to him. Mr. Lallubhai sent one of the sepoys of the Patan Vahivatdar on 22nd July to call Valanmya Kasam Mia, accused No. 1, and Azam Mia Fakruddin alias Aba Mia Kazi, accused No. 2, as being two of the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Patan, with a view to ascertain the intentions of the Mahomedans regarding the route which they proposed to follow, and the place where they proposed to immerse the Tajias. Valanmya came to the *kotha*, a police office near the Veraval gate, accompanied by three other Mahomedans. Mr. Lallubhai says that he communicated to them the substance of the Dewan's order of 14th July (exhibit J,) showed them the map accompanying it, and asked them which way they were going to carry the Taboots, and where they were going to immerse them. Valanmya replied that they would immerse the Taboots near Kharijal, a tree just outside the compound of the Bhuria Bava's Mandir on the riverside, where they had immersed them the previous year. This was a spot not open to objection, as it was outside the prohibited line on the map. With regard to the route Valan Mya said that he would speak to Azam Mia; and give the required information in the evening. No reply was, however, sent that day, and on the morning of the 23rd July, Mr. Lallubhai received information which led him to make a report to the Dewan (Exhibit L.), dated the same day, and ask him for further orders. The Dewan's order of 14th July (Exhibit J.) had dealt with the point affecting the Tajias which had been in dispute before Colonel Hunter's Commission, and as Kharijal where the Mahomedans proposed to immerse the Tajias was conceded therein in conformity with the Commission's recommendrtions, there was no room for complaint by them, or for interference by the police. But on the 23rd July Mr. Lallubhai appears to have received information regarding a new point which involved the settlement of the route, which the procession should take as a matter of police regulation, and which the Dewan's order (Exhibit J.) had touched very slightly. In his report (Exhibit K) Mr. Lallubhai wrote to the Dewan "Last year in spite of my prohibition the Tajias had been carried by the Dehotsarg road as far as the *vav* (a well in which one descends by steps built in it), but they were stopped there and made to descend to Kharijal through fields running below. This year likewise they intend to get down to Kharijal by taking them through the *wada* (court-yard) of the Bava's Mundir (temple) along Dehotsarg. Mr. Lallubhai then suggested that it would be desirable to direct the Mahomedans to take the Tajias by the *sadak* or made road, which had been recently constructed, leading by the riverside from the Nahna gate of the town towards Kharijal and requested the Dewan's orders on the point. To understand the Superintendent's suggestion as to the route it may be stated, that to get to Kharijal the Tajia procession would have either to leave by the gate, called the Nanhna gate, or if it left by the Verawal Gates at the other end of the town it would have to wheelback alongside the city walls and join again the road leading out of the Nahna gate. At a short distance from this gate the road bifurcates, (1) a cart track called Dehotsarg road going to Dehotsarg up to the way which is in the compound of the Bhuria Bava's Mandir, whence there is a descent sidewise through some fields to Kharijal, and (2) the *sadak* going to the same point by a made road comparatively more level than the cart-track. After forwarding this report Valanmya and Ajam Mia were again sent for, when Ajam Mia came with three other Mahomedans. The same enquiries were addressed to them as had been made of Valanmya, and the same replies given, except that as to the route. Azam Mia said that he would give or send a reply after consulting Valan Mia. But no reply on this point came from either, and in the meantime Mr. Lallubhai received the Dewan's reply, dated 24th July, 1893. (Exhibit M), which approved of his suggestion regarding the route and added that the Mahomedans should be apprised of it by written notice immediately on the Tajias being removed for the marching procession. He had already got printed one set of notices for the Hindoos, waraing them not to interfere with the Mahomedan's immersing the Tajias within the prescribed limits, or to collect in numbers at such place. (Exhibit P.), and another set for Mahomedans, enjoining them not to immerse the Tajias within the prohibited areas (Exhibit N.) On receipt of the Dewan's order (Exhibit M.), he caused one hundred copies of another notice (Exhibit O.) written by hand for distribution among the Mahomedans, ordering them to carry the Tajias by the *sadak*.

Before the preparation of these orders an incident took place which should be noticed. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Azam Mia presented a stamped petition to the Superintendent (Exhibit Q.), signed by accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and one Mahomed Alia Vali, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, stating that the level of one of the three archways forming the Veraval gate had been raised in consequence of a water-drain being carried below it, and that it would be, therefore, impracticable to pass the Tajias as usual through that archway, and requesting him to make arrangements to pass the Tajias without hindrance. At Mr. Lallubhai's request Azam Men (accused No. 2), wrote a postscript on the petition to the effect that the height of the Tajias was from 15 to 16 cubits. It does not appear from the evidence whether this petition was presented before or after the receipt of the Dewan's reply of 24th July (Exhibit M.), but most probably it was before the receipt, as there was only one train from Junagadh to Veraval arriving at about 5 o'clock in the evening. No conversation seems to have taken place on this occasion as to the route.

It is not necessary to notice in detail the various measures taken to fix posts and boundaries except that sometime between 10 and 12 on the morning of 25th July posts, bearing an order not to take the Tajias by the Dehotsarg road were fixed, one (Exhibit R.) at the near junction between that road and the sadak, and the other the wav in Dehotsarg.

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of 25th July two of the accused persons, Miraj Fatu Patel accused (No. 24) and Nur Panya (accused No. 25) came to the Kotha. They were the leading men of one of the two khels, or divisions of the Patan Mahomedans, called the nahni, or the smaller khel, in contradistinction to the other called the moti, or bigger khel. Each of these khels has its own Tajias; those of the moti khel issuing from the Veraval gate, and those of the nahni khel from the Nahna gate. As a rule, the nahni khel has only one Tajia, except when any individual constructs one in obedience to a special vow. It seems that on this occasion there were two Tajias in this khel, and Miraj Fatu Patel and Nur Panya had come to the Superintendent to ask him to take order lest there should be a row about the question of precedence between the two Tajias. Mr. Lallubhai says that he took this opportunity to serve these two men with copies of the notices and prohibitory orders (Exhibits N. and O.)

The final measures taken by Mr. Lallubhai were to station policemen at different points. Besides the fifty men drafted from Junagadh he had gathered about forty-two more men from places near Patan. A number of constables were distributed through the town who seem to have been able to preserve order without difficulty. A guard composed of 10 constables was placed at the junction under the orders of Mr. Vaz, and one consisting of one naik and 20 constables was placed at the wav near Bhuria Bava's Mandir under the orders of Jamadar Sukhdeva. Another guard, consisting of a Jamadar and five constables was stationed at Mankeshvar, and a fifth guard of two constables was stationed at the Umra tree near Narsing Ghat, these two places being points defining the prescribed limits for immersion.

Having taken these measures, all the officers including Mr. Lalubhai, the Vahivatdas of Patan and Veraval (Mr. Maniprasad and Mr. Ambaram) the Munsiff of Patan (Mr. Prataprai Sunderjee), Mr. Motilal, the Assistant Police Superintendent of Ajab, and the two Foujdars of Patan and Sapeetrada collected about 4 o'clock p.m. at the *Kotha* in the Veraval gate, from whence the Tajias of the *moti khel* were to leave the town.

The Tajias approached the first of the three archways at about 4-45 p.m., accompanied by a procession composed of a number variously computed from 1,000 to 3,000 men. Departing from the practice of former years, which gave the Sarkari Tajia precedence, the Choganvala Tajia was brought first to the gate. Valanmya and Azam Mia asked the officers to get the Tajias through the archway where the level had been raised by the construction of a drain. Some of the undisputed facts elicited in the evidence go to show that the action of the Mahomedans on this occasion was inspired by a disputatious spirit. The ostensible grievance was that the Tajia could not pass through as in previous years, because the level of one of the archways was raised. The height of that archway was 16 feet 5 inches, being only a foot and 3 inches less than the height of the other two archways, which was 17 feet 8 inches. The evidence for the prosecution, which has not been contraverted on this point, shows that the height of the Choganvala Tajia was, as measured by Kupashunkar Foujdar, on the night of the 24th July, 24 feet, which had not been the case in previous years. It is clear that the Tajia could not have passed from the other two archways, whose levels were untouched without bending, or being separated in places. Besides even in Junagadh city, it is the constant practice to take them out in pieces from gates whose height does not permit them to pass entire. We think that a circumstance of the raising of the level of one of the archways by a little more than a foot for a necessary work of improvement was only seized upon for a pretext for aggressive operation. The conciliatory spirit of Mr. Maniprasad, the Patan Vahivatdar, however, got over the difficulty by yielding to the demand of the Mahomedans to lower the level by digging, and the Tajias of the moti khel, issued out of the town to pass under the walls of the city on their way to the place of an immersion.

After the departure of the Tajias it was thought that there was no further cause for uneasiness, and the Vahivatdar of Veraval left to return to Veraval. Mr. Lallubhai, and his Assistant, Mr. Motilal, Vahitdar Maniprasad, Munsiff Prataprai, and the two Foujdars of Patan and Sitrapada, accompanied by some of their subordinate officers and patavalas, then proceeded through the town to pass out by the Nahna gate at the opposite end and to take their station at the junction, with the view of enforcing the order and injuction regarding the route to be taken by the procession. They were accompanied by Azam Mia (accused No. 2), and one Saiyad Mesau Saiyad Edroos, a Mahomedan gentleman of some position in Patan. Mr. Vaz's file of twenty policemen was drawn up at the junction, blocking the Deborsarg road. There is a large number of witnesses, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, besides Mr. Vaz, who relate what took place at this point, and the story related by them all is substantially in unison. When the officers arrived there the Tajias of the two *khels* had not yet come up, and the officers took the opportunity of serving the notices (F. and O.) on Azam Mia, admittedly one of the foremost leading Mahomedan of the city, and told him to persuade Mahomedans to proceed peacefully by the *sadak*. Azam Mia seems to have resented the issue of such an order, and went back in high dudgeon towards the city. Soon afterwards the Tajias of the two *khels*, those of the *nahni khel*, issuing from the Nahna gate, and those of the *moti khel*, emerging from the road alongside the walls, joined at the *Dharamsala*, outside the Nahna gate, and marched towards the junction, which is about 15 yards from the *Dharamsala*. Azam Mia himself admits that he informed Valanmya as he was coming towards the junction, at the head of the Tajias, of the order about the route, and showed him the notice, but they both marched on with the procession to the junction without doing anything. A body of 100 or 150 Mahomedans lads proceeded the main body and pushed past Mr. Vaz's file on the Dehotsarg road, in spite of being served with the notices. The police officers asked accused No. 11, Ebrahim Gani Bakhai, who was there to call these people back and detain them till the arrival of Valanmya and the other leading Mahomedans. Bakhai seems to have easily succeeded in beckoning and calling them back. The main body soon followed with Valanmya, Azam Mia, and other leading Mahomedans at the head of the Tajias. They were served with copies of the notice and prohibitory order. Mr. Vaz, who has certainly shown no adverse feeling towards the Mahomedans in giving his evidence describes what then took place as follows:—"I saw Valanmya (accused No. 1) and Azam Mia (accused No. 2) coming on, so I went running up to them. As I went up to Valanmia Kazi Azam Mia went towards the post where the Superintendent and others were. I told Valunmia, that the Nawab Saheb had prohibited the procession from going by the footpath. He replied that he would go by the old road, and that they would go by the old road till Colonel Hunter's decision was out I told them that the report of the Commission on this point was out. He asked me to show it to him. I replied that it was with the Superintendant. As Valau Mia wanted to see it I went to the Superintendent to ask for it. The Superintendent informed me that he had no power to give a copy out, but he gave me two circulars in connection with it. I gave them to Sayad Valunmia. Valanmiya said: "This was not the report of the Commission. Until such time as the Commission's report is out they will go by the old road." As Valanmia spoke as above the procession made a rush towards Dehotsarg. I saw my men scattered by the rush." It may be noted here that so far as the Superintendent was furnished with the report of Colonel Hunter's Commission, and which he embodied in the circulars referred to, evidently meaning thereby the notices, it had reference only to the limits within which the Tajias could not be immersed, and had no reference at all to the route. Nor does it appear in the evidence that the question of the route was in any way included within the scope of the Commission. The principal witness for the defence Mya Mesan Syad Abi describes the altercation at the junction as follows:—"At first Kazi Azammia had some conversation with the police officers; whereupon he went back towards the Tajias for a short distance. Then the Tajias came up. And Valunmia and Kazi had then some conversation with the police officers. I can't say what the conversation was, as there was a large number of people assembled, but it was being said that the Mahomedans should not go by that road. Valunmia said to the police officers "You are prohibiting the Mussalmans from going by this road. So long as the decision of Hunter Saheb had not been received by us, we shall go by the route we took last year. The other Mahomedans also said this to the police officers at the same time with Valunmia. The police officers were prohibiting them from going along that road, saying that they would be guilty of disobedience of Sirkar's order if they did so." In cross-examination, he added "I knew at the post that we were forbidden to go by the Dehotsarg road. People then knew of this prohibition. The Mussulmans who were collected there said that they would go by the Dehotsarg road unless they were shown the report of the Commission. The officers reasoned with them to persuade them not to go by that road. But the Mahomedans insisted upon going by that road." There can be no question but that at the junction the Mahomedans deliberately disobeyed the order prohibiting them to go by the Dehotsarg road, and rushed past the police file, which was easily scattered. In his statement before this Court (Exhibit 149) Valanmya says that he and others, after reading the notices told the officers that "you give the notices, at the last moment; how can we make any "bundobust" now. If you had told us of this when the tajias were detained near the Veraval gate for half an hour, we would have done such bundobust as we could. The decision of the Commission has not yet been received. Therefore the Mussulmans refuse this day to go by the new road, giving up the old route. There are 2,000 or 3,000 men here. We, two or three men cannot persuade them." In reference to the plea, on behalf of the Mahomedans, involved in the above statement of Valanmya that there was something like a prescriptive right to go by the Deootsarg road, it has to be observed that Mr. Motilal, who was Assistant Police Superintendent of Ajab, in which Patan is situated, from 1891 to 1893, and was in Patan in both 1891 and 1892 during the Mohurrum, says that while in 1892 the tajias were taken by Dehotsarg road, they were taken in 8891 by the road along the present sadak, which was not then built. No evidence has been given to controvert this statement of Mr. Motilal, nor has it been shown that the Dehotsarg road had been used in the years previous to 1891. We are inclined to think that the plea of prescriptive right put forward by Valunmya was simply a plea to cover an obstinate determination to defy authority and proceed along the prohibited road. Nor are we disposed to regard the plea of his own helplessness to control the multitude as a bona fide one. If he could have persuaded them to obey orders at the Veraval gate, there was no reason why he could not have persuaded them when Ajam Miya came to him near the dhuramsala, or even at the junction. If he was then and there able to ascertain "that the Mussulmans refuse, this day to go by the new road, giving up the old one," he could also have at least made an effort to tell them to obey the order promulgated by the Police Superintendent, and proclaimed his presence. Valunmya has probably advanced the considerations arising out of his account of what took place at the junction with a view only to palliate the conduct of the Mussulmans. But while it is clear they cannot form any defence to the charge of disobedience of lawful orders or of rioting, inasmuch as the law does not permit the use of force and violence in the assertion of a right or supposed right, we are unable to accept them as in any way mitigating the obstinate and reckless defiance of authority, of which the Mussalmans were guilty in forcing their way on to the Debotsarg road.

The subsequent action of Mr. Lalubhai was taken with a view to get the tajia procession to descend to Kharijal by the turning near the wav. He ordered Mr. Vas to go with his men by the Dehotsarg road to reinforce the police party stationed at that point under the command of Jamadar Sukhdeva, while he himself and the other officers proceeded towards Kharijal by the sadak. The distance from the junction to Dehotsarg is about the same either way, being about three-quarters of a mile, and all the three parties—(1) the tajias (2) Mr. Vaz and his men, and (3) Mr. Lalubhai and the officers with him—converged round about the spot within a few minutes of each other. Curtously enough, in spite of the haste made by Mr. Vaz, the tajias were the first to arrive near the wav probably because they were hurried on rapidly after the forcible rush at the junction, though some of Mr. Vaz's police constables were able to pass them and inform Jamadar Sukhdeva of the approach of the processicn. Here we have the evidence of a number of Hindoo and Mahomedan witnesses, who relate what took place on the arrival of the tajias; and though the Mahomedan witnesses evidently endeavour to tone down everything that according to their judgment, might tell against the accused, still it is not difficult to ascertain the main facts of the scene that was enacted near the wav. The ground rises considerably as the Dehotsarg road approaches this wav, and, as stated above, there is a turning on the right before reaching the wav, from which there is a descent to Kharijal through the adjoining fields. The road on reaching the wav takes a twist and narrows into a lane running between Bhuria Bava's compound on the right, and the buildings known as Balagi's Mandir on the left. At the bottom of this lane, which is about fifty yards long, is Bhuria Bava's Mandir, a temple building with a place on the right, called chapri, a small room with a low sloping roof abutting on the wall of the compound. The Mandir building, over which are two agashis side by side, the south one overlooking the roof of the chapri, blocks the bottom of the lane, but there is a passage at right angle to the left which goes to a chowk, called the Am'i Chowk. Jamadar Sukhdeva's party was stationed blocking the wav end of the lane, so that the Mahomedans should not enter it, but descend to Kharijal by the turning. It may be as well to state here that Mr. Vaz had gone to inspect the arrangements at Dehotsarg about 5-30 p.m. that evening, and he had found about four or five Bavas in front of Bhuria Bava's Mandir, and abut fifteen Brahmins about Gajanand's Gumpha. This accords with the evidence of the Hindoo witnesses who say that there were about fifteen engaged in Katha recitation near the chapri and about twelve Brahmins and others listening to Katha, and performing ceremonies near the Gumpha. There in no evidence to bear out the suggestion that there was a very much larger crowd of Hindoos collected at Dehotsarg that evening. The music and other noise accompanying tajias seem to have drawn most of the Hindoos near the chapri at the bottom of the lane. What took place on their approach is related by the Mahomedan sepoys, who either ran up from the junction or were in Sukhdeva's file. Noor Mahomed Isak (Exhibit 28) says: "The Mussulmans began to put the policemen (i.e., at the junction), and went on by the old road. Mr. Lalubhai then ordered me, Dafedar Nagardas, Jusab, Bilalsidi, Sanga Bhim, and another man whose name I don't know, to inform the policemen at the Dehotsarg that the Mussulmans were coming. We accordingly went and gave the information to Sukhdeva. Sukhdeva was then standing with his policemen in a file near the notice board post at the wav. After a ghadi the Mussulmans came with the tajias. When they came up the policemen stopped them. We said "Take the tajia's by the route you take every year." They replied, we shall take them by the wavdi (wall) of the wada. I don't remember what individual person said this." Sanga Bhim (Exhibit 30) a Mahomedan constable of the Sindhi Miana caste, who ran up to the wav with Noor Mahomed Isak, says. "I found Jamadar Sukhdeva stationed near the wav towards Bhuria Bava's place. There were about thirty men in his party which was drawn up in a single file. The line was drawn up so as to block the road leading into the Dehotsarg. The Mussulmans had not come up when I got there. After a short while they came there. They were about 500 people. They had sticks in their hands. Jemadar Sukhdeva said to them, "Go by the way you got down last year." As he said this, the Mussulmans pushed away the policemen and broke their ranks. Then they entered the lane by the side of Bhuria Bava. Mahomedkhan Pirkhan (No. 34) another Mahomedan police constable stationed at the wav says:—"First 100 or 125 Mussulmans came up. We stopped them and told them to go by the road fixed by the Nawab Saheb. They had sticks in their hands. Then the tajias came up with more Mahomedans. As soon as they came, they assaulted the police. They said they would go towards Dehotsarg, (Amlituraf.) The police said that they would not allow them to go that way. They must go by the sadak as ordered by the Sirkar. The Mussulmans then pushed the police and drove them to the Bhuria Bava's place." Kamu Vali (No. 37), another Mahomedan constable stationed at the wav, says:—"On the tajia day, the Mussulmans had come there to immerse the tajias. We told them not to go by the Dehotsarg road, but they should go by the well into the field, and thence to the river. They replied they would not follow this new custom, but they would follow their old custom. The Mussulmans with the tajias assaulted and pushed away the police file and took the tajias on towards Dehotsarg. They took the tajias towards Mandir, broke the wall of the compound, and carried the tajias to the river." A Mahomedan Jamadar, Ebramkhan Aeenkhan (No. 33), who came from his post at the Triveni, says:—"The Mussulmans were taking tajias near the wall of the wada. I saw the Mussulmans while they were breaking the wall to get the tajias through." Basim Rehmat, a Belooch Mekrani, Mahomedan policeman, says:—"The Mahomedans broke the wall to make way for the tajias. I saw the tajias taken by the Mussalmans through the broken wall. The tajias were taken as far as the river side. It is not in dispute that the tajias were dropped near Kharijal, where their skeleton structures are still lying. The evidence of these and other Mahomedan witnesses, whose eagerness to favor the cause of their co-religionists was marked both in their demeanour and in the character of their deposition, leaves no doubt that the Mahomedan procession, instead of taking the turning down into the fields, deliberately assaulted the police with a view to march on to the Dehotsarg lane, broke the stone-wall of the Bhuria Bava's wada carried the tajias through the opening into the wada, and leaving by the south wall of the wada, deposited them at Kharijal. These facts are scarcely denied on behalf of the defence, but an attempt has been made to show that stones were flung at the tajias from the agashi when they approached the wav. But it has to be observed that it is hardly possible that stones could have been thrown from the agashi before the tajia's had marched quite past the turning, and were well on their way to the lane, for not only is the distance between the two places too great for such a purpose, but there is a twist in the road after the turning is reached, in consequence of which the agashi is not even visible till the turning is left several yards behind. However that may be, the evidence of the only witnesses who speak on this point, and who are mostly Mahomedan policemen, fix the time when stones commenced to be thrown as subsequent to the refusal of the Mahomedans to go down the turning and when they had arrived at the wall of the wada. What is more, they do not carry their story so far as even to suggest that the action of the Mahomedans in refusing to go down by the turning and proceeding to the lane was in any way influenced by the acting of the Hindoos in throwing stones. Noor Mahomed Isak (No. 28) puts the throwing of the stones after the first altercation with the police about the route. He says: "That stones came to be thrown from the Hindoos on the agashi. They looked like Bavas and Brahmins. I saw the Hindoos throwing stones. I saw about 10 or 15 Hindoos on the agashi. Among them were 3 or 4 Bavas." In reply to questions by the Court, he says "In the procession of tajias there were five taboots, two large, one belonging to each khel, and three others. I saw the five taboots come near the wav. They came near the place where the police file was standing. After the police file was broken, the taboots were carried onwards in the direction of the lane near the Bhuria Bava's wada. I saw them go as far as the banian tree in that lane. I was after the police file was broken, and the policemen were driven back forwards in the lane thrt the stones began to be thrown from the agashi. I saw Mr. Vaz come to the wav; he arrived about the same time as the taboots."

Mr. Vaz's account of this incident is as follows. He says: "I went on to the Dehotsarg and came to the wav. I saw the police party at the wav dispersed. I tried to prevent the men belonging to the procession and coming from behind from going into the Bhuria Bava's place. Those men who had already preceded me had entered the wada. These men were shouting that the Bavas were throwing stones and calling the others to come up; at this time I did not see stones thrown about. As we were trying to prevent others from going into Bhuria Bava's wada, they attacked our police, I saw the men in the agasi throwing stones at the Mahomedans, and the Mahomedans throwing stones at them. The persons whom I saw in the agasi when stones were being thrown about looked to me like Bavas. They may be about four or five. I did not actually see stones coming from the hands of the Bavas; but I saw stones coming from the agashi. The time was so peculiar that I could not see everything. Kamu Vali (No. 35) and Basam Rehemat (No. 39) also say that the stones came from the east after the Mahomedans insisted on going towards the wada. Dafedar Nathu Teja, a Sindhi Mahomedan, who ran up to the wav, from Kharijal, where he was stationed, on hearing the disturbance, says that "the Musulmans had come as far as the dhabo near the wall, when the Hindoos began to throw stones. I saw eight or nine men on the agasi, they looked like Hindoos, Bavas, and Brahmins." Shahu Delbudh (No. 42) a Mahomedan Mekrani policeman, on being tendered for cross-examination, said, in reply to Mr. Branson "I saw the Hindos throw stones upon the tajias, the tajias were then going by the agasi through a wall which was broken. The stones came from the agasi." In similar cross-examination Hassan Gulmahomed (No. 45), a Mahomedan policeman, also says "When stones were thrown upon the tajias, they were near dhaba under the banyan tree; they were about fifteen paces from the agasi. This evidence leaves no doubt that if stones were thrown by the Hindoos, they were thrown after the intention of the Mahomedans to take the tajias through Debotsarg became manifest. We should have been disposed to think it very improbable that the handful of Hindoos in the Debotsarg at the time should have, by throwing stones at their tajias, provoked an excited multitude of Mahomedans armed with sticks, who, they could not but know, would be instanty roused to retaliate without difficulty by invading the defenceless sacred edifices on the spot. But we know that in moments of flurry and alarm men are apt to do things without reflection or thought of consequence. It may well be, therefore, that some stones were thrown among the Mahomedans by some of the Bavas or other Hindoos who fled to the agasi on the approach of the Mahomedans as they were trying to force the passage of the tajias through the wall of the wada. But we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it was not in consequence of the stones thus thrown by the Hindoos that the peaceful career of the tajias was changed into riot and violence. On the contrary, we believe that it was the evident determination of the Mahomedans to insult and defile their sacred places that led some Hindoos to do so. At the same time it is easy to perceive that such action on the part of the Hindoos would be immediately seized upon by the more violent spirits among the Mahomedans to incite and lead the mob to a general attack upon the Dehotsarg. The evidence shows that this was what actually happened. The Mahomedan mob is variously estimated to have numbered from 1,000 to 3,000 people. The larger figure is given by Valunmya and Azam Mia (accused Nos. 1 and 2), but it is evidently exaggerated by them with the view of emphasizing their helplessness in dealing with so large a crowd. According to the last Census the population of Patan is composed of 3,934 Hindoos and 3,919 Mahomedans, of the 3,919 Mahomedans there are 1,174 females and 1,262 children up to the age of nine years, and 260 children from 9 to 14 years old, leaving an adult male Mahomedan population of 1,223. We are disposed to think that Mr. Lalubhai's estimate of the crowd at about 1,000 is probably the most correct. This mob overspread Debotsarg, attacked and desecrated its sacred edifices, plundered and destroyed some of their property, assaulted the Hindoos there, grievously wounding several, and committed no less than seven murders. Though the evidence does not enable us to ascertain the exact sequence of events, as, indeed, could not be expected from the witnesses in the confusion and terror which must have prevailed, we think, that the order in which we proceed to describe them is, probably, the order in which they took place. We have already related above how the Mahomedans penetrated from the wav into the lane with the tajias. In the unequal scuffle which took place near the wav and in the lane between them and the police, we find from the evidence that Jamadar Sukhdev, (No. 26) was struck with a stick on the right side of the face, drawing blood, and was struck with stones on the chest and knee. Noor Mahomad Isak (No. 28) was struck with stones on the chest and head. Sanga Bhim (No. 30) received a blow on the head with a stick, and a stone struck him on the knee. Naik Hanumanprasad (No. 29) was struck with stones on the back and chest. Maya Jeta (No. 31) had blows from sticks and stones on knee, shoulder, and toes. Salam Umar (No. 35) was struck with a stone on the chest. Meru Govind (No 36) received serious injuries. He was struck down with a stick and twice struck on the head with an axe. He also received a blow with an iron-bound stick on the head, and he had two fingers crushed. He was under treatment at the Patan and Junagadh hospitals from 20th July to 13th September, during which period he was unable to follow his ordinary pursuits. Indeed, according to the evidence of Sitaram Balaji (No. 4) he was in a very bad condition. Basam Rehmat (No. 39), Sonda Ramsi (No. 40), Hasan Nathu (No, 44), and Hasan Gulmahomad (No. 45) were struck with stones and sticks on different parts of their body. The evidence of the hospital assistants (Nos. 4, 5, 6), who treated them corroborated the account given by them of their injuries. It also appears from the evidence of Lance-Naik Hanumanprased (No. 29) and Jeram (No. 55) that Dafadar Nagardas, who was afterwards killed, was first wounded by Mahomedans in the lane by blows with sticks and an axe. The stones thrown by the Mahomedans appear to have been chiefly obtained from the wall of the wada bordering the lane which they were breaking for the passage of the tajias. A portion of the rioters penetrated the wada as the tajias were being taken through cut branches of the pepul and other trees in it, and broke a samadh (or grave) there. Just a little while before this Mr. Lalubhai and the officers with him who were coming by the sadak seem to have got the wada, and according to their story which on this point is chalenged by the defence, jumped over the south wall into the wada, among them being Mr. Lalubhai, Mr. Motilal, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Maniprasad, the Vahivatdar Foujdar Kirpashunker and Hariprasad, and the Munsiff Prataprai. We will afterwards discuss the evidence which has been produced for the defence on this point. But it is noteworthy that accused No. 2, Azam Mia states in his examination before this court that when they reached the fields near Kharijal, Lalubhai spoke to him "Look, Kaji shaheb, there is a disturbance going on over there let us go and try to quiet it," and again adds "as we reached the wall of the wada a stone struck him." Mr. Lalubhai himself states that observing on his approach to the wada that a row was going on he went over the wall into the wada, and asked the Mussulmans to disperse, but as he was going to leave the wada by the entrance near the chapri on seeing policemen being assaulted and pushed by in the lane, a stone thrown by a Mahomedan engaged in breaking the north wall, struck him on the right temple with such force that it stunned him for about ten minutes. Dufedar Abji Sunderji (No. 24) and a sepoy, Lalji, helped him out of the wada, where he was joined by the Vahivatdar Munsiff, and other officers, who found that the Mahomedans had so entirely outnumbered and overpowered the police that there was nothing left for them, but to retreat into the fields to the south of the wada. In a short time Mr. Vaz also came there, he had been drawn back by his sepoys from the lane to the banyan tree. He says "My sepoys pulled me away from the place because stones were thrown about; my policemen were being attacked by the Mahomedans, and it had consequently become very dangerous to stop there or proceed. I was pulled back towards the banyan tree to the west of the *wada* near the place where the tents are." About this time when the officers were in the fields the tajias seem to have been brought to Kharijal and deposited on the bank there without being immersed, and the people with them returned to Dehotsarg. Let us now follow what was going on there. Almost simultaneously with the process of breaking the north wall of the wada for the passage of the taboots, there was a fierce attack on the chapri at the east end of the wall on the agasi, abutting over the low roof with one slope only of the chapri and on the adjoining Bhuria Bava's Mandir. The door of the chapri which faced the north is at close right angles to the entrance gate of the Mandir facing west. As you enter this gate, there is a passage on either side of which are two blocks of buildings with an agasi on the top of each, the north block consisting of two rooms adjoining the chapri and the south block of two temples dedicated to Lakshmi Narya Krishna Maharaj with an arched verandah in front, called the Jagmohan, with an open chowk below it, in which there is a range of outhouses. There is another gate to the north of this chowk opening on what is called the Amli chowk. The passage at right angles opposite the chapri also leads into this Amli chowk. When the tajias approached Dehotsarg the Bavas, Brahmins, and other Hindoos gathered in the corner formed by the door of the chapri and the west gate of the Mandir, at the bottom of Bhuria Bava's lane. Some were previously engaged in recitation of Kathas, others came from Gujanand's Gumpha. Among the former were Bava Bahramdas, the Mohunt of the temple, Surweshwardas, its Pujari, Bavas Ganeshdas Sheamdas, Baldevdas, Narandas, and Ragunathdas, one Brahmanand, Brahmchari, two Sompura Brahmins, Pranjivan Bhagwan, and Valabh Ratanji, two Sonies of Verawal, Trikam and Jeram Bhugwan, and two Patels of Kagli, Mulo, and Kano. As soon as the Mahomedans succeeded in beating back the policemen these people turned and fled. All of them except the two Sonies and Bavas Ganeshdas and Shiaramdas, managed to get into the Mandir, and Dufedar Nagardas, who was already wounded and bleeding, went in with them. Jeram Soni (No. 55) says that he and Trikam, not being able to run away, got into the chapri where there were already Bavas Ganeshdas and Shiaramdas and Brahmanand Brahmchari. The dead body of Trikam Soni was found in the chapri under a burning heap that same night when the officers inspected it after the riot was over. When the chapri was attacked, Ganeshdas ran out and was severely beaten with sticks on the face and other parts of the body. He was under treatment at the hospital till the 24th August, and Hospital Assistant Jagjivandas Purshotumdas says (Exhibit 5), that his condition was dangerous, and he was totally unable to carry on his ordinary pursuits till his discharge from hospital. Bava Shiramdas also met the same fate in endeavouring to escape from the chapri. He was discovered the same night in a gumpha below the bank at Dehotsargh into which he says he crawled from the river side where he found himself on recovering his senses. He had to be kept under treatment at Patan and Junagadh hospitals till the 24th September. Hospital Assietant Jagjiwandas describes his condition also as having been dangerous when he was in Patan hospital, and he had to be transferred to the Junagadh hospital as he was getting worse. Of those who escaped into the Mandir Balaramdas, Karsandas, Raghunathdas, Pranjiwan Bhugwan (No. 56) and the two Kagli patels, ran up into the south agasi where, however, Bahramdas and Karsandas were killed by Mahomedans who got up there over the roof of the chapri. Their dead bodies were recovered from the riverside the next morning, together with the body of Brahmanand Bramchari, who appears to have been beaten to death in or near the chapri. The post mortem examinations of these bodies the same day, i.e., on the 26th July, showed that they were brutally beaten on the head with sticks and edged instruments like axes or hatchets. The immediate cause of the death was found to be the wounds on the head which were split open. The Kagli patels, Raghunathdas and Pranjiwan Bhagwan fled into the north agasi and thence ran away in different directions, Kano and Mulo making their way to Gajanand's Gumpha, and Pranjiwan Bhagwan hiding, as he says, in the kothar, or grain room of the Mandir. The Pujari, Sarveshwardas, Bavas Baldevdas and Narandas, with wounded Nagardas and Valabh Ratanji, fled into the Jagmohan, shutting the gate of the Mandir behind them, which was immediately attacked and broken by the Mahomedans. Sarveshwardas says that he beat them back by flourishing the sword used for *puja* or worship in the archway of the Jagmohan. But either the same or another body of Mahomedans broke into the Mandir from the north door near the Amli Chowk; and beat Nagardas and Valabh to death with sticks, stones, and axes, as they were standing somewhere near the arches of the Jagmohan. Luxminarayen temple, in which Sarveshwardas sought refuge, was defended by him, but the Mahomedans pillaged the adjoining Krishna Narayan's Mandir, and set fire to some of the property. The bodies of Nagardas and Valabh were dragged out from the river near the temple that same night by the police. The *post-mortem* examination of Nagardas' body, the next morning, showed that it was covered with wounds from stones, sticks, and sharp edged instruments. Half of the left ear was cut off perpendicularly, and the head was broken open both by blows of sticks and edged instruments. Valabh's body showed a wound on the left side of the head, from which the brain was protruding, which, according to the evidence of the hospital assistant, appeared to be caused by an axe or hatchet, and another contused wound on the right side of the head, caused by a hard substance. Bava Baldevdas, who had also got into the Jagmohan, tried to conceal himself in one of the outhouses, but as the Mahomedans set fire to the grass in it, he got out of a window into the river-bank below, and ran towards Kharijal. Whether the story of his escape is strictly correct or not there is no doubt that the officers in the field saw Baldevdas come running from the bank near Kharijal, pursued by Mahomedans. He was rescued by the police and sent to a dharamsalla on the Triveni. He had been perceived by Mahomedans as he was trying to escape by the river, and beaten with sticks on the head and body. The hospital assistant found several marks of injuries on his person, and he was treated in hospital till the 31st August, during which period he was not only unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, but lay for some time in a dangerous condition. Of the persons who had been attracted to the scene of the riot from Gajanand's Gumpha, Ambashanker Ratanji (No. 57), brother of Valabh Ratanji and Pranshankar Jeyshankar (No. 59), received various injuries in trying to escape. There is no doubt that Ambashanker was beaten. He had two linear superficial wounds, about one-and-a-half finger long on the head, and his whole right forearm was ecchymosed, besides scratches on the thigh and back, but doubt has been cast upon the details of his story especially as to where he got these injuries, as in his two statements to the police made on the 27th July and 21st August, respectively, he distinctly states that he was beaten near the notice board in the Amlivala Chowk. While in this court he changes the venue, and says he was first struck with a stone near the Gundee tree, and then beaten when standing near the otla of Omkareshwar Mahadeva. At the same time there is an apparent motive for a false diversion, and after all, the Omkareshwar Mahadeva is not very distant from the Amli Chowk. Pranshanker Jeyshanker (No. 59) was struck with stones and sticks as he was trying to escape in the direction of Bhimeshwar. When examined by the hospital assistant, the next day, marks of severe beating were descernible on his body. Among other injuries the upper portion of the right ear was split about an inch by an edged instrument, and there was the mark of a wound on the left eye-brow. He was treated at his own house in Patan by the hospital assistants, as he was not in a state to go to the dispensary up to the 17th September, during which period he was unable to follow the ordinary pursuits of life. Several of the Hindus collected near the chapri, tried to seek refuge in Gajanand's Gumpha, and Maha Prabhuji's bethuk both of which on one side overlook the Amli Chowk. Some of the Mahomedans seem to have made an attack upon two of the rooms in Balaji's temple on the opposite side in the BhuriaBava's lane to that on which the wada was situated, which were assigned for a guard-house to the police thana, composed of one jamadar and four or five policemen, which had been stationed at Dehotsarg since about the last two years. They broke the doors of the rooms and burnt a portion of the roof. They then carried the attack on the adjoining Maha-Prabhuji's bethuk, but the doors were too strong to be broken, and they set fire to them. A more determined attack was made on Gajanand's Gumpha, where several of the Brahmins and other Hindus, retreating from the chapri and Amli Chowk, had run for shelter. Not being able to break the door, they set fire to it, and partly burst it open by inserting a piece of wood. The smoke drove out the inmates, who fled in different directions. Among them was Jeyshanker Ranchod, also known as Jakla, who, in running away towards Bhimghat, was set upon by a body of Mahomedans and done to death. His body was discovered, the same night, by Mr. Motilal near the Ghat, and the traces of blood on the ground showed that it had been dragged some distance towards the bank. The post-mortem examination, the next morning, disclosed a most brutal onslaught. Hospital Assistant Sitaram Balaji (No. 4) thus describes the injuries on the body:—"On the back of the head, on the left side of it, there were five wounds in a space of about six fingers long and six fingers broad. The bone was broken into fragments and some of the fragments had entered into the brain. These wounds might have been caused by iron bound sticks. On the top of the head there was a wound four fingers long, one finger broad, one finger deep; the bone had been broken and driven into the brain. It appeared to have been caused by an instrument like a hatchet or axe. On the whole of the back and on the arms there were linear marks of beating with sticks. There were similar marks on the chest." It is difficult to make out from the evidence what was the hour when this work of havoc and murder was finished. So far as can be gathered from the loose statements made by the witnesses on this point, the rioters seem to have made their way back to the town in straggling groups soon after sunset. The officers collected in the fields proceeded to Dehotsarg as soon as all was quiet, and in the search they instituted, they recovered four of the dead bodies, and made Panchnamas of the state of things they found.

(*To be continued.*)

MADAME SARAH GRAND AND THE "NEW MAN."

HAVING delivered her soul in divers ways and divers places on the subject of the New Woman, Madame Sarah Grand has now turned her attention to the "New Man," or, as she calls him in the *North American Review* for May, the "Man of the Moment." We gather from her article that she has not quite cleared her own mind on the subject; and so the "New Man" may either mean the new view taken of men by advanced women or actually a new sort of grown-up male baby. The former meaning is suggested by the opening remarks; but it soon blends with the second aspect of the "new man."

The man of the moment, so called because he cannot continue unchanged on into the brighter and the better day which we are approaching, is he against whom woman has a just cause of complaint. If the modern maiden in her transitition stage is an interesting person in view of the Woman Question, so also, and for the same reason, is the man of the moment. As a candidate for marriage he is the more interesting of the two perhaps, because he is not so well known. Woman is always being exhibited as maid, wife, widow, and mother-in-law; but man for the most part is taken for granted. If there is anything to be gained by it he puffs himself out, but he comes quietly as a candidate for marriage. . . . . When the girl is being sermonised to distraction, little or nothing is said about the growing boy: his training in the matter of responsibility towards his possible children, and duty to the nation generally. Nothing used to be expected of him in the way of virtue and self-denial. It is shameful to think how he was neglected and allowed to act on his own worst impulses, until the new woman came to correct him. If his education had been carefully planned to make him morally a weak-willed inconsistent creature, and lower him altogether in our estimation, it could not have succeeded better. And that is what the modern woman complains of when the man of the moment comes as a candidate for marriage. Her ideal of a husband is a man whom she can reverence and respect from end to end of his career, especially in regard to his relations with her own sex.

Madame Grand then proceeds to argue that the new woman is not such a sign of the degeneracy of the race, and is not so likely to cause it, as the "new man;" and she propounds the theory that "a low tone about woman" is an infallible sign of a decaying nation, and of a (? physically) degenerated man. We gather, in fact, from one sentence men ought not to mention ladies' names at all when at club or mess. The following statements do not all smack of authority:—

Count von Moltke drew his conclusions with regard to the strength of the French army, not from its numbers but from its condition morally. When asked, after a visit to France before the Franco-German War, what he thought Germany would have to fear in the event of an encounter with France, he answered contemptuously, "Nothing!" Because there was scarcely an officer in the French army who hadn't an indecent picture of women in his room. And something analagous has been noticed in the British service. The regiments which turn out the finest men, and do the best service on occasion, are those in which a low tone about women is voted bad form. When invitation were being sent out the other day for a great public function, there was a question as to which regiments should be asked in order to secure the best set of officers, and it was found afterwards that in every instance the regiment chosen was distinguished for the chivalrous loyalty of its tone in regard to women (!). In some regiments there is a by-law till in force forbidding the mention of a lady's name in mess.

Madame Grand's knowledge of the British and other Armies seems to be extensive and—original. Without desiring to defend "a low tone about women," we venture to doubt whether, historically, this new social theory would be found correct, as regards the more particularly virile qualities of the males, all the world over. Madame Grand comes closer to the degenerating male in her next indictment.

"Where are the gentlemen?" a lady asked on her way through the hall to mount her horse the other morning. "Please, my lady," the footman answered, "the gentlemen are in bed." It was a country house, and only the middle-aged men were ever-down at a reasonable hour in the morning. . . . If "Where are men?" is asked in the boudoir, the contemptuous answer is, "In mischief—or else in bed," and it sounds like a note of national deterioration. Girls can be busy from morning till night, indoors and out. They attend to their duties and their pleasures, too; work, walk, ride, drive, and dance to-day, and come down as fresh as ever to work, walk, ride, drive, and dance to-morrow without support from any stimulant but their own good spirits, good appetites, and unimpaired digestions. But with regard to the young men, after any extra exertion, it is always the same story: "Please, my lady, the gentlemen are in bed." And not only after extraordinary exertion. In hundreds of households, wherever it is possible, it is the rule. The girls are up and doing in the morning, while the young men, indolent and nerveless, lie long in bed. Idleness and luxury are making men flabby, and the man at the head of affairs is beginning to ask seriously if a great war might not help them to pull themselves together.

It is only necessary to supplement the foregoing with the remark that the "new woman" is encouraged to hope to be able to produce "new men" in the next generation. "Now is the time to cultivate a cheerful frame of mind;" and if there is little hope for the present generation, "we can, observes Madame Grand, with the refinement and delicacy which usually distinguish this graceful and popular writer, "we can spank proper principles into the next in the nursery."

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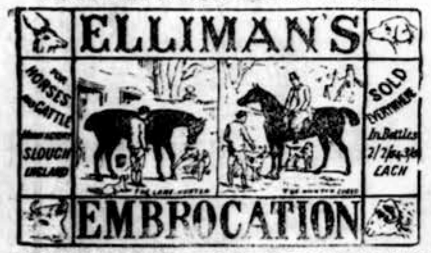

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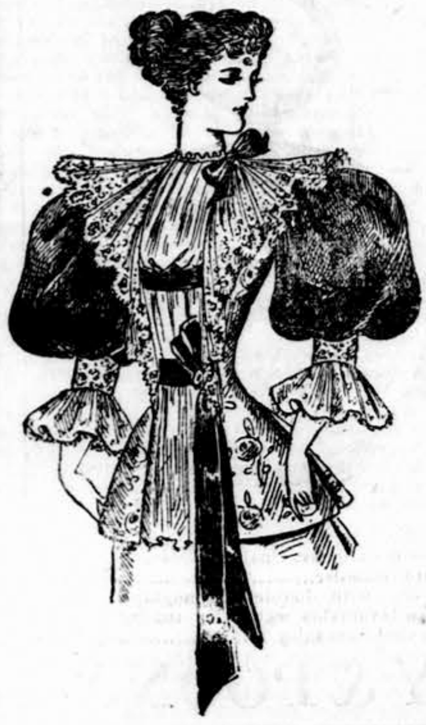

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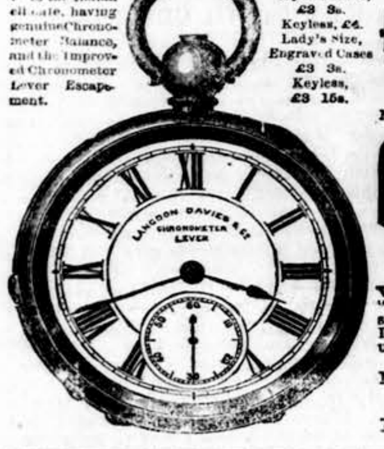

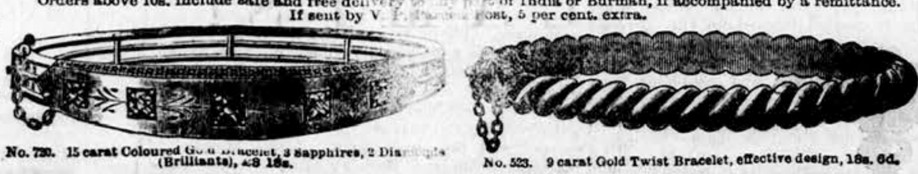

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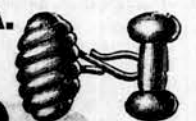

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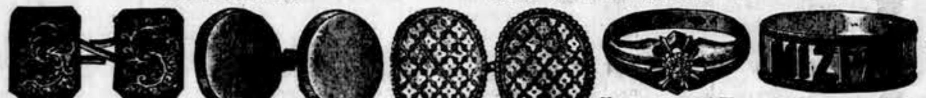

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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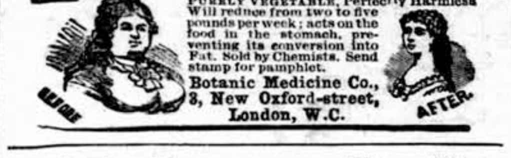

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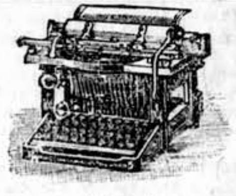

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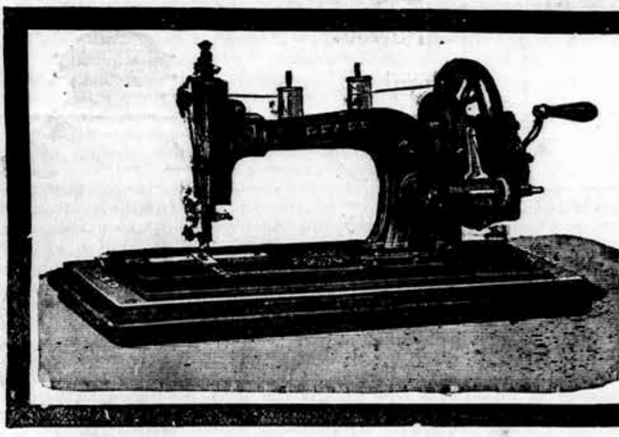

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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Liquor

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(Perfectly harmless)

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state
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« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

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Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

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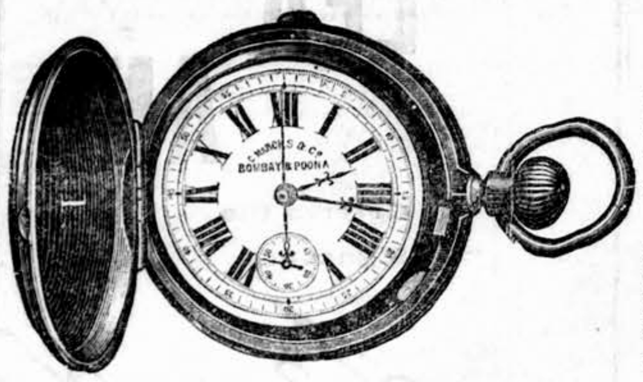

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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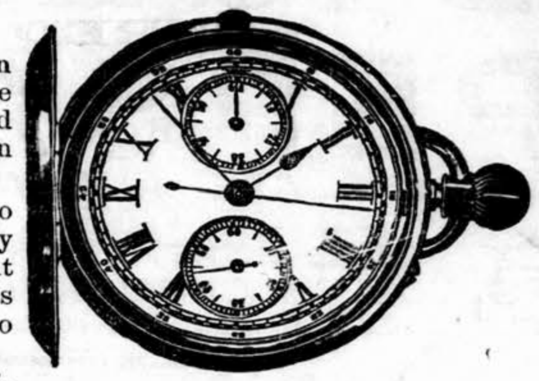
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
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Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

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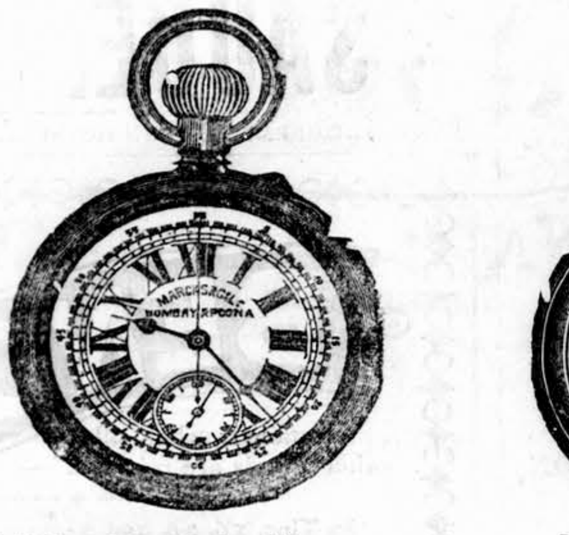
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 20



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

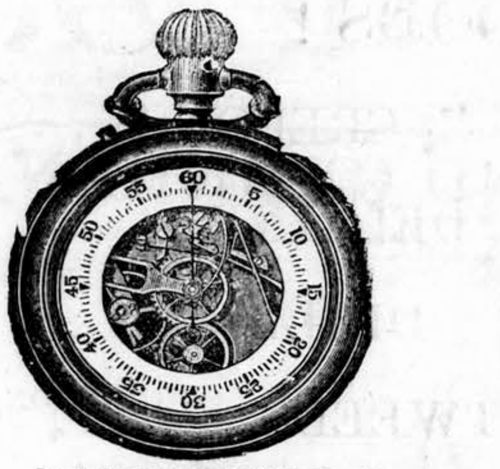
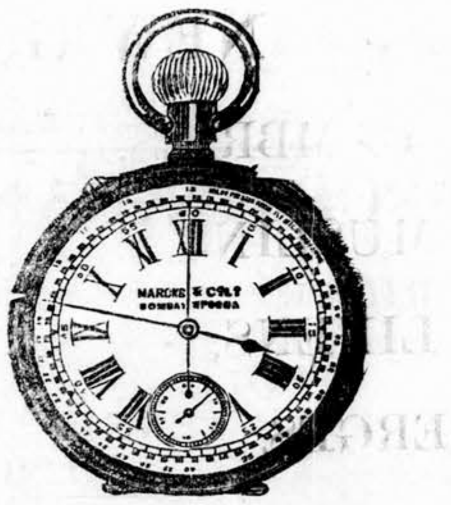


Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



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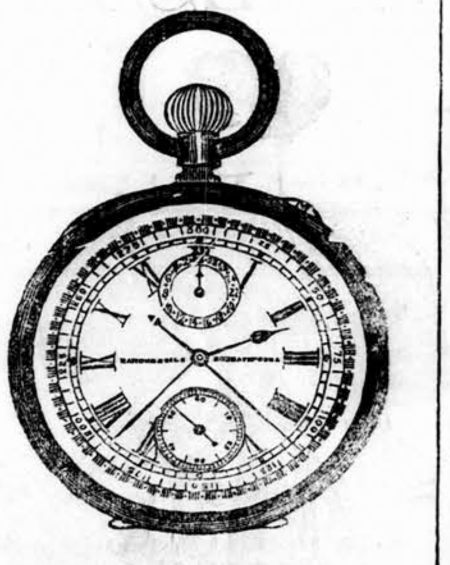

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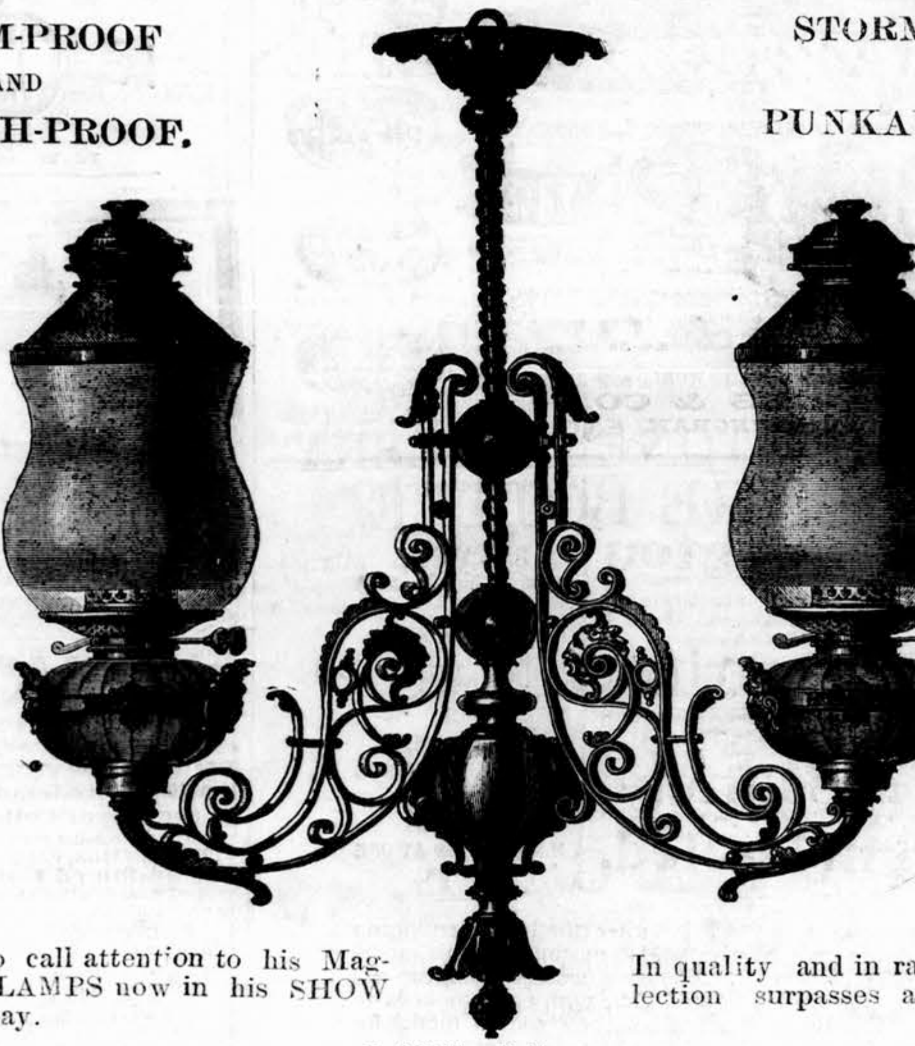

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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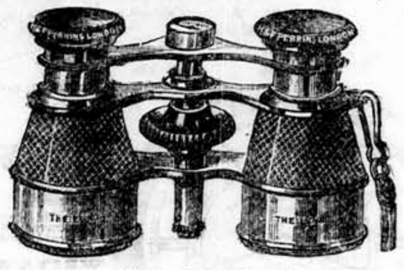

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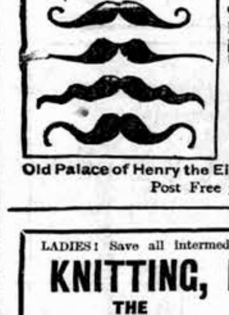
Train your Moustache in the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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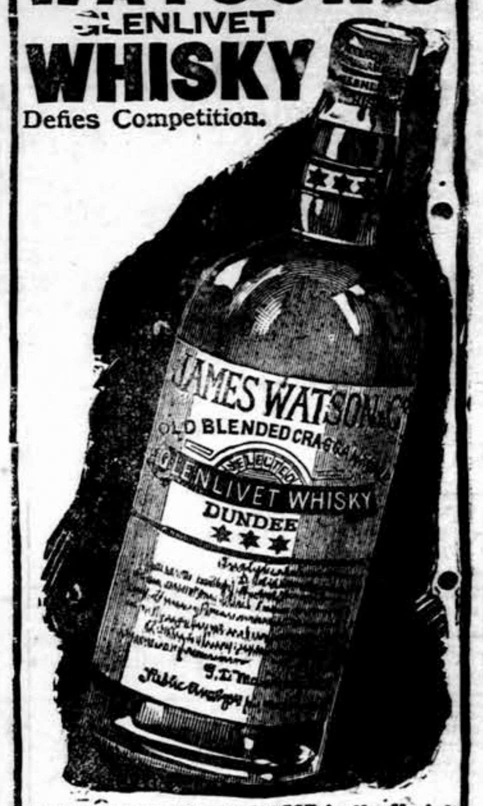

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

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Most Cooling and Reviving.

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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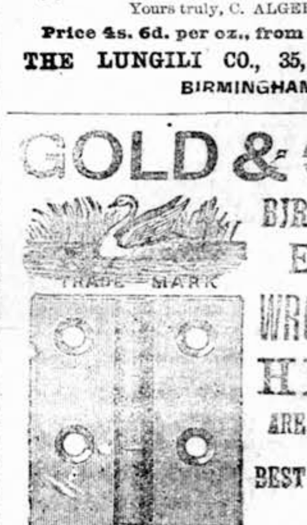

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